ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co.

ATLANTA GA. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1875

Vol. VII---No. 263

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

CANDY and CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE — McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant—R. J. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—B. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 32 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

STOVES and Housefurnishing Goods—F. M. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. LOWE & CO., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 108 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENT for ARUNDEL Spectacles—Ed Lawshe, Whitehall st.

PHOTOGRAPHS—SMITH & MOTES, 32 Whitehall street.

OIL AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY — J. J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.

DYEHOUSE—JAMES LOCHREY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

J. M. BORN, JR., & CO., AGENTS FOR Coal Creek and Soddy Creek Coal, corner Broad and Alabama streets.
nov3,'74—d1y

HOTELS.

READ HOUSE,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE,
If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House.
W. M. LEWIS, } Clerks.
W. G. GANT, }
June28—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june5—dtf

B. F. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR OF the *DAWSON HOTEL*, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6—dtf

WASHINGTON HOTEL, Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia. W. G. Barrett, Lessee. New proprietor—new and elegant furniture throughout. This house is unsurpassed in all of its appointments. Be sure and give him a call. oct17—dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Papot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 273 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments.
july5—dtf

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

PYE HOUSE,
FORSYTH, GEORGIA.
By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per day	$2 00
Per week	10 00
Single meal	50
Single lodging	50

Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodation superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge. E. D. BROWN,
Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel,
Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT,
sep13—dtf Late of Columbus, Ga

KENNESAW HOUSE, MARIETTA, GA. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above house, with W. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce to their friends, and the public, that everything is in first class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests.
nov21—dtf

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., W. F. Roberson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30—dtf

RICKS HOUSE.
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
This new and commodious brick hotel, recently completed and newly furnished, is open for public patronage. No effort will be spared to make guests comfortable.
nov22—dtf E. T. WHITE, Agent.

POMONA HOUSE, CLARKESVILLE, Georgia.—This house is more desirably situated than any other house in town—affording a full view of some of the finest mountain scenery in Georgia. It is about one hundred yards from a fine mineral spring. A splendid summer resort.
M. B. O'CALLAGHAN,
Formerly of Globe Hotel.
june14—d3tw3w

NORCROSS HOTEL.

SUPPER HOUSE.
BY MR. AND MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL.

Board, per day	$2 00
Board, per month	$25 to $30 00
Single meals	75 cents

jan1—dtf

GAINESVILLE HOTEL, GAINESVILLE, Georgia. If you desire first-class accommodation be sure to stop at this house. J. J. Gaines, Proprietor. F. L. Hunter, Clerk, formerly of the New Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, La. jan31—d3m

BROWN'S HOTEL,
E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors,
MACON, GEORGIA.
Opened January 1st, 1856.
BOARD.....$3 PER DAY.
E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.
The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully,
aug30—dtf E. E. BROWN & SON.

NELMS HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
BY MRS. A. M. NELMS.
Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 50; Single Meal, 75 cents. [dec11-tf

NEWTON HOUSE—Mrs. Janet Haudrup, corner of Main and Spring streets, Sparta, Georgia. Terms, $2 00 per day, lodging included; 50 cents per meal without lodging. mar3—dtf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture.
A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. P. S. Shelman, Clerk. dec4-dtf.

BURNET HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
CONTINUES TO BE THE
LEADING HOTEL IN THE CITY.
New Passenger and Baggage Elevators, and all modern improvements.

Board, per day	$4 00
Southern Merchants, per day	3 00

DUNKLEE, SHEARS & CO.,
mar13—d2taw2m Proprietors.

BOARDING HOUSES.

THE "VIRGINIA HOUSE,"
NEWNAN, GEORGIA,
Will be conducted, in future, a select boarding house. Prof. Wm. Wells will still attend to the wants of boarders or guests.
E. C. YANCEY.
Newnan, March 8, 1875. mar10—dtf

STOP AT THE RICHMOND HOTEL, near depot, or at Richmond House on public square, GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA. Street carsmeet all trains and convey guests to either house free of charge.
HUNT & BRO.,
feb9—dtf Gainesville, Ga.

LEE HOTEL,
(85 and 87 WHITEHALL STREET.)
The undersigned has leased and opened the above pleasantly located Hotel, and is now prepared to furnish board to families, day boarders, travelers and commercial tourists, where they will find comfortable rooms, beds, attentive servants, and excellent fare, and at as reasonable terms as such board can be had in the city, to prompt paying customers *only*. We extend a cordial invitation to give the new management a trial.
T. JEFF PRITCHETT,
formerly of Macon, Ga.,
March 10, 1875—d1w Proprietor.

KNIGHTS OF JERICHO, THROUGHout all parts of Georgia, residing in places where there is no Lodge of the above named Order, will confer a favor by putting themselves, as soon as possible, in communication with HOKE SMITH, G. C., Atlanta, Georgia.

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

LADIES

Should Remember, that no matter whether they have a

SEWING MACHINE,

or not, that no Household is complete without

A HOWE!

J. B. SCARRATT,
Manager.
aug2—may7—dtf wed fri&sun

LAWYERS.

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia.
mar10,'75—d12m

W. S. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
June 5, 1874—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—d1y

HENRY D. CAPERS, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. Office—No. 30 Kimball House.
nov7—dtf

DUNCAN H. BURTS, ATTORNEY AT Law, Columbus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States at Savannah.
mar10,'75—d6m

BRANHAM & SMITH, Atlanta, Ga. | SMITH & BRANHAM, Rome, Ga.
J. BRANHAM, JR., & C. H. SMITH, Attorneys at Law. Partners in Court business only. Atlanta office corner of Marietta and Broad streets, up-stairs.
aug6—d3mo

S. M. WYNN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Augusta, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Augusta Circuit.
☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims. apr4—d1y

A. C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may24—d1y

W. J. RAY, Attorney at Law, Madison, Ga., practices in the courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Special attention given to collections mar6—d12m

D. D. McCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT Law, Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia. Collections a specialty. sep6, '74—d9m

J. T. SPENCE, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Will practice in State and Federal Courts. mar5—d1y

W. W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Printup. june9—d1y

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18—d1y

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june20—d1y

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11—dtf

J. L. DOYAL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11—d12m

A. C. GARLINGTON. J. D. ALEXANDER.
GARLINGTON & ALEXANDER, Attorneys at Law, Griffin, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the United States District Court at Savannah and Atlanta, and elsewhere by agreement. Office in Cunningham building. feb24—d3m

WM. A. TIGNER, ATTORNEY AT Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Office in D'Vaughn's building, up-stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette. jan18, '75—d1y

B. M. TURNER. A. A. MURPHEY.
TURNER & MURPHEY, ATTORNEYS at Law, Barnesville, Georgia. Refer to the Barnesville Savings Bank; Powell & Murpheys; Stafford, Blalock & Co.; W. R. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga.; and Farley, Powell & Co., Savannah, Georgia.
jan13, '75—d1y

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15,'75—d1y

J. A. HUNT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, '74—d1y

ROBERT B. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office (with Abda Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in any locality of Northern Georgia, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep25, 1874—d1y

J. W. PRUETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Conyers, Georgia. Will practice in all the State Courts and the United States District and Circuit Courts at Atlanta. References—John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Lehman, Durr & Co., Bankers, Montgomery, Ala.; Stovall & Hull, Augusta, Ga.; Bates & Conner, Bankers, Savannah, Ga.; James M. Smith, Governor of Georgia. dec6—d3m

BENJ. W. BARROW. HENRY W. BARROW.
BARROW & BARROW, LAWYERS, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice the Courts of Middle Georgia, and attend regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam.
January 1, 1875—d1yr

EDWARD J. REAGAN, ATTORNEY at Law, McDonough, Georgia. Will practice in Henry and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections.
novel7, '74—d6mo

WM. B. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY
GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah.
dec13, '74—d1yr

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address G. L. GREESON,
may 1-d1y Charlotte, N. C.

$10 $50, $100, $200 SHARES IN WALL street. No liability. Full personal control. Profits every thirty days. Pamphlets showing the various methods of operating in stocks sent free by J. HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N. Y. Orders for stocks solicited. A. WALDRON, formerly of Charleston, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., is connected with the above firm, and will be glad to receive commissions from his friends. jan28—d3m

LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Spring term of this old and well known institution, under the Presidency of Rev. J. R. Mayson, (formerly President of the Atlanta Female Institute) will open on the first Monday in February, 1875. Board, (including fuel and lights) and literary tuition in College classes will be furnished at $110 00 per term of 20 weeks. For further particulars address the President, LaGrange, Ga.
A. E. COX, Secretary Board of Trustees.
jan8—d&w twd&w2m

PREMIUM CHEST R WHITE PIGS. $15 each, $28 a pair. Chester County MAMMOTH CORN, and Imported BELGIAN OATS. 4 lbs. by mail, $1; peck $2; ½ bushel $3; bushel $5. Circular and *Sample package* of Seeds *Free* for 2 stamps. Address N. P. BOYER, Parkesburg, Chester county, Pennsylvania. feb24—d8w

DENTISTS.

DENTIST—D. SMITH, D.D.S., Resident Dentist, No. 66½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., over Chamberlain & Boynton's. may 16—d6m

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 50 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11-tf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7-dtf

HACKS.

GAINESVILLE AND DAHLONEGA HACK LINE. Leaves Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, every day, and arrives at Dahlonega at 6 o'clock P. M.
Leaves Dahlonega every day, and connects with the down afternoon's passenger train. Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to Porter's Springs or other points, upon reasonable terms aug31—dtf

BANKS.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA. F. M. Coker, President; W. W. Bell, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit.
☞ Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. ☞ First-class and steerage tickets at lowest rates. july 4-d1y

GENERAL LAND DEALER.

A. M. COCHRAN, General Land Agent, and Dealer in Real Estate, Gainesville, Ga. Special attention given to the examination and analysis of mineral lands, and the purchase and sale of the same. Office Southeast Corner Public Square, Gainesville, Georgia. may 3-d1y

DOCTORS.

DR. JNO. S. WILLSON, AFTER 22 years experience, tenders his services to the citizens of Atlanta. Office hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1, and from 3 to 4 p. m. Office rooms, Nos. 6 and 8 in Powell building, junction of Peachtree and Broad streets—entrance from both sides. Residence, 33 Forsyth street. mar21—d3m

ODD FELLOWS' DIRECTORY.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 28, meets every Tuesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
FRANK T. RYAN, N. G.
T. A. GRAMLING, Secretary.

BARNES LODGE, No. 55, meets every Friday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
JOHN B. LANGLEY, N. G.
THOS. J. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

CAPITOL LODGE, No. 60, meets every Thursday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Broad and Mitchell streets.
JOHN B. GOODWIN, N. G.
G. H. GILBREATH, secretary.

SCHILLER LODGE, (German) No. 70, meets every Monday night, in Knights of Pythias Hall, Peachtree street.
A. ABRAHAM, N. G.
MOSES ADLER, Secretary.

EMPIRE ENCAMPMENT, No 12 meets the 2d and 4th Wednesday nights in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. J. A. GRAMLING, C. P.
W. R. BARROW, Scribe.

MIRIAM LODGE, D. of R., meets the first Wednesday in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.
J. D. HOLMES, N. G.
J. C. WATKINS, Secretary.

THE O. K. STORE.

Fire! Fire!

THE STOCK

— OF THE —

O. K. STORE

CONSISTING OF

$18,790 50!

IN CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, DAMAGED BY WATER, AT THE

LATE FIRE!

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

AT COST

Less Appraisers' Allowances

— ON —

Monday, 22d inst.,

AND EVERY DAY THEREAFTER
UNTIL SOLD,

At No. 78

WHITEHALL ST.,

Between Hunter and Mitchell streets.

Those who call early will secure the least damaged goods.

HAAS BROS.,

(formerly I. H. Haas)

No. 78, No. 78,

Whitehall Street.
mar20—dtf

Guano Economy.

BONE DUST, per ton	$35 00
Bone Meal, per ton	30 00
Sulphate of Lime, per ton	20 00
Chloride of Sodium, per ton	25 00
All Combined, per ton	30 00
Garden Phosphate	20 00

JNO. M. C. REID, Manufacturer of Bone

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 25.

Two weekly lines of steamers between New York and New Orleans have discontinued their trips, on account of the great depression in trade, bad political condition of the state, and the fact that most of the cotton which formerly found its way to New York, in transit for Liverpool, is now shipped directly on steamers to Europe. The withdrawal of these two lines leaves only one regular line in the trade. The steamship trade from New York to Savannah has also decreased to half its former extent.

JUDGE EMMONS, of the United States circuit court for Tennessee, who gave the civil act a very black eye in Memphis last Monday, is a republican in politics, and a northern man by birth, education and life associations. The Tennessee papers agree in saying that he is an eminent jurist of unsullied reputation. He pulverizes the infamous measure squarely and thoroughly. The entire opinion will appear to-morrow morning. Orders for extra copies should be sent in this evening.

THERE are 350 stove foundries in the country, but not one of them is located in Atlanta. They consume 500,000 tons of iron a year, a portion of which comes from the red hills almost in sight from the bower of our capitol. They produced last year 2,695,168 stoves, valued at $46,063,000; but not one of these stoves was made in Atlanta, although the iron used to make many of them was mined at our very door, and carted away to Cincinnati and Louisville to be brought back in the shape of stoves. When our iron gets back, after so much costly traveling and handling, we have to foot all the bills it has incurred. Shall we continue to do so?

IN discussing the question as to the proper place for holding the next national democratic convention, the Little Rock, (Arkansas,) Gazette says:

> We have no particular objection to St. Louis; but we trust that, if the northern democracy and the northern people really desire a permanent unity of the north and south, proper, that the latter will be given at least the second place on the ticket. In 1868 Missouri, a border state, was honored with the second place, Gen. Blair, and New York the first, Mr. Seymour. In 1872 New York was again given the first, Mr. Greeley, and Missouri the second, Mr. B. Gratz Brown. If the movement to hold the convention in St. Louis has in view the nomination of another New York man for the first place, and a Missouri man for the second, we object. We have no particular objection to an eastern man for the first place, but we do insist that the southern states proper shall have the second place. That point conceded, we shall vote for St. Louis as the place for holding the convention.

A RECENT Washington dispatch says that Senator Cameron's excursion to Mexico has for its object the annexation by purchase of the northern states of that republic. The territory proposed to be annexed is all that part of Mexico lying north of the Rio Rapido and the Rio Grande de Santiago, and comprises the states of Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nueva Leon, Cinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas, one-half of Tamaulipas, one-third of Jalisco, a small portion of San Luis Potosi, and the territory of lower California. Altogether this cession will include about 438,000 square miles of territory, and over a million and a half population, of whom less than half a million are whites. The rest are Indians and of mixed blood. The boundary line will commence at the mouth of the Rapido, following that river to its source toward the lower Pinos in latitude 22 degrees 35 minutes, longitude 10 degrees 70 minutes, thence to the source of the river Santiago, and along that stream to its mouth.

The same dispatch says the movement originated with the Mexican authorities, who wish to be rid of the sparse and thoroughly worthless population of the states named. All Washington stories should, however, be taken with several grains of allowance. We only know that the expedition is a fixed fact, and that THE CONSTITUTION will be represented from beginning to ending by one of the cleverest writers and acutest observers in Georgia.

PARDEE'S NOMINATION.

Why the Senate Rejected Him.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Marshal Packard, Judge Pardee and Col. Fish visited the president to-day regarding his power to appoint Pardee or anyone else as district judge of Louisiana.

The president still has the question of his power under advisement, but the foregone conclusion is that the bench will be vacant until the convention of the next congress. It seems to have been the determination of the senate to send there a person with no local affiliations. At the latest hour, ex Senator Pratt was suggested to the president by the judiciary committee. By usual courtesy to ex-senators, his name would have come up for immediate action, without reference to the committee, and the president was assured of Pratt's confirmation; but he adhered to Pardee, whose name went on the table.

This action involves no personal disparagement to Pardee, but carries out the theory of the republican senators that an entire stranger should occupy the bench.

Ice on the Ocean.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, March 25.—Steamships which arrived yesterday report large quantities of ice encountered in mid-ocean.

The Halsatia, from Hamburg, when in latitude 43 and longitude 40, passed two immense icebergs and was three hours in forcing a passage through the large fields of drift ice.

The steamer Cimbria, from Havre, met with similar experience, but found greater difficulty in avoiding obstructions On March 19th, when in lat. 45 and long. 46, the vessel passed a short distance from immense icebergs, and about midnight came into immense fields of drift ice, through which the steamer could not force a passage. No opening appeared and it was found necessary for the ship to go out of her course and pass around the fields.

The steamer Lamereux, from Havre, also met ice fields on March 20th, when in lat. 43 and long. 51.

Black Hill Raiders.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

OMAHA, March 25.—Ord has advices that miners are leaving several points for the Black Hill country. Ord's orders are to bring in the parties, confine the leaders and destroy their outfits Ord will employ all his cavalry, and 50 Indian scouts to expel or capture the intruders.

Raid on the Waiter Girls.

(By telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW YORK, March 25.—A raid was made, by the police, on the pretty waiter girls, in the Broadway and Bleeker street saloons last night and the inmates of the

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Boy Severely Shot in Peter Berron's Saloon.

Negro Under Arrest, Etc.

This morning between half-past eight and nine o'clock an unfortunate and indeed a serious accident occurred in the saloon occupied by Mr. Peter Berron, on Whitehall street, just below James' bank.

The facts show gross, and, perhaps, criminal negligence in the negro who has been arrested.

THE PARTICULARS.

A party of gentlemen, among whom were Mr. Guthrie and a Mr. Parks, had arranged to spend to-day hunting. John Rogers, the lad who was shot, is a brother-in-law of Parks, and lives out in the edge of town. He is the owner of two valuable hunting dogs, and Mr. Parks had borrowed them, as well as a double-barrelled shot-gun from him. The party were to meet at Mr. Peter Berron's saloon, and there Johnnie was to bring the gun and dogs on his way to school.

THE SHOOTING,

at the bar above mentioned, the boy entered the saloon with a gun and two dogs tied together, and unfortunately the gun was heavily charged with squirrel shot. Messrs. Guthrie, Parks, Berron, and five or six gentlemen were in the saloon at the time, also a negro man Richard Johnson, who was employed to clean up the saloon. When Johnnie entered, the negro was engaged at the counter cutting up lunch. The lad spoke to the gentlemen present, and then delivered the dogs to Mr. Parks. He then placed the gun upon a table near the center of the saloon, on and after some more conversation started to go out. At this instant the negro passed to where the gun was lying and took it up, apparently to examine it. Just as he raised it to his breast it went off, and with a

SCREAM OF PAIN

the poor boy began to fall backwards down the steps. He was caught in the arms of some of the gentlemen, and carried into the back room, the blood gushing freely from a large wound in his right leg. He had passed up to three steps on his way out, and had his right leg poised, in the act of taking another step when he was shot from behind. The charge of shot struck him just behind his right knee, making an ugly and exceedingly severe wound. Johnnie bore his pain well. He was at first under the impression that it was Mr. Guthrie who shot him, but this is a mistake. He also constantly asked for his mother. Dr. Roach was soon notified of the occurrence, and was promptly at the side of the young sufferer. He did every thing in his power to allay the pain, and soon Johnnie was able to be removed home. The doctor is very uneasy about the boy. The wound is in a very bad place, and he is by no means certain that Johnnie will not lose his leg. We earnestly hope that such will not be the case.

ARREST OF RICHARD JOHNSON.

The police thought that this shooting needed some inquiry into, and very shortly after it occurred, they arrested the negro Richard Johnson. He was locked up in the guard house, and there seen by us.

Johnnie's tale agrees with what has been stated above, except in the important particular of the shooting. He stoutly denies being near the table or touching the gun when it fired off. Says he was seven feet from it. His opinion is that it fired off because it was placed near another gun. The matter will be investigated before a magistrate, as it should be, for this looks very much like criminal negligence. At last accounts Johnnie was resting as well as could be expected.

DEAD INFANT FOUND.

Another Inquest.

At an early hour yesterday morning Mr. John Wilmoth found the dead body of infant in a piece of woods in the rear of General Gartrell's residence. The child was a white boy, about seven months old. It was still-born. The body was covered with a few rags, and placed under a sugar-box. The inquest was held this morning. Full particulars will be given in the morning's paper.

Rhetorical Therapeutics.

[From the New York Tribune.]

He was glum. He was moody. He was mostly silent, but not nice and soft when he did say anything. He was one of your large-souled persons, and they didn't know what to do with him, and he didn't know what to do with his soul, which was too big for his body. They asked him what he thought would do him good under these tremendous circumstances? If he could only tell, they would send out to the shop and buy some of it, or to the neighbors and borrow a dose of it, and he could take a little of it on going to bed, or on rising, or before eating, as might seem expedient. Then he laughed them to scorn. Pills he wanted not, nor poders, nor potions nor plasters. He was as unreasonable as Macbeth in the play, and spoke quite as disrespectfully of physic. Well, what would do him good? He wasn't sure, he said, but he thought that he would get relief if it were possible, by speaking to 1,000 Sunday-school children or to a large audience on the Fourth of July. As it was impossible to raise the requisite number of children at such short notice, it was concluded to get up a celebration for him, and the great and glorious Fourth being close at hand.

So they corked up all the physic bottles, and began to raise an audience for the poor man. They engaged the Congregational Church, and roped in somebody to read the Declaration of Independence; then they mentioned the matter to the leading citizens, and begged everybody, for the sake of a fine young man, big with a speech, to see to it that he didn't miserably perish for want of an audience. The place was a kind-hearted place, and so when the great anniversary dawned they rang all the bells, and fired a great number of crackers just to get themselves up to the proper pitch for that speech; and then they all went into the church, and the poor invalid made it to them. Did they feel better for it? We do not know. Did he feel better? Of course he did! When a man is full of sentiments, views, thoughts, feeling, speculations, tropes, metaphors, exhortations, perorations, sublimities, and all sorts of things, he must make a speech or die.

Does the reader remember how one morning there was a row on Mount Olympus? How Jupiter howled and writhed and roared with the most acute headache which ever attacked an immortal? It was in vain that Hebe, with a bewitching smile, brought to him the nectareous cocktail, or that Ganymede begged him to try a nepenthe sling. "Vulcan's the doctor for my money," said His Majesty; "bid him come at once, and bring his biggest hammer!" "Smash my head open, you sooty scamp," said Jupiter-Jove, when the blacksmith arrived. It was done. The sacred cranium was cracked, and out leaped Lady Minerva, with Webster's Unabridged Dictionary in one hand and a lovely olive-branch in the other. 'Tis a cheering and precious myth! When an unfortunate sufferer has wisdom on the bran, it is worse than water if he cannot be delivered of it. Generally, however, he can. The American people are the best of hearers. Anywhere and at any time, and under any circumstances, it is possible to gather together an audience in this much listing land. Ever the froth-talk surges; ever the Congressional rhetoric welters; and though silence be golden, have we not suspended specie payments? Medical science, we are happy to believe, is constantly advancing; and we may live to see making a speech invariably prescribed for general irritability.

Mendiri.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

BAYONNE, March 25.—A Carlist

INDIAN ATROCITIES.

Surrender of the Murderers of the German Family—The Story of the Survivors.

[Cheyenne (Indian Nation) Letter to N. Y. Herald.]

This wild western country, uninhabited save by big strolling bands of Indians, with here and there a government post, has never known a tragedy that equals that committed in Central Kansas, September 11, 1874. Its complete history has never yet been written.

General Thomas Neil is the commander of the post, and in answer to a question by the Herald correspondent as to the manner of the surrender of the Cheyennes he said:

"Stone Calf, the chief of the Cheyennes, came into the post on February 9th, saying that the tribe would surrender. I sent out an ambulance for the two German girls, Catherine and Sophia, and on the 25th they were brought in. They were in a terrible condition. All the garments they wore was an army blanket, and their faces and bodies were daubed with paint. Mr. John D. Miles, the United States Indian Agent, took them immediately to his house, where they were dressed and properly cared for."

Catherine, the eldest, is but seventeen years old, and is a young lady of neat figure and rather handsome. From her manner it is evident that she has been well reared, and that her family was well-to-do in the world.

Sophia fared better in her trials. She is eleven years of age, and, like her sister, has dark hair and blue eyes. She is tall, and well developed for one of her years. Both of them were treated very horribly while with the Indians, as their present condition shows. Both were subjected to indescribable indignities and beastly outrages by nearly all the male Indians.

The family consisted of John German, his wife, Lydia, and seven children, as follows: Rebecca, 21; Stephen, 19; Johanna, 15; Catherine, 17; Sophia, 11; Julia, 7, and Nancy 5. Five years ago they left Morgantown, Fannin county, Ga., and removed to Howell county, Mo. In May, 1872 they removed to Merryvill, Stone county, Mo., and in the following September they emigrated to Elgin, Howard county, Kan., from which place they started to Colorado, and on the journey they were all, with the exception of four, murdered. On arriving at Smoky Hill River, in the central part of Kansas, only about fourteen miles from the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and within thirty miles of Fort Wallace, they were attacked by the Indians.

CATHARINE'S STORY.

Catharine, in an interview with a reporter of the Herald, said:

"Just as the sun was rising, and while engaged in driving the cattle up the river bank toward the wagon, I heard shouts and yells, and running closer, saw my father fall, shot through the back by an Indian. I was terribly frightened, but I can never forget the spectacle that there ensued. My brother Stephen was a half mile away hunting up some stock, and he had a gun with him. As poor father fell mother rushed toward him only to receive a shot from another Indian who fired at her head, killing her almost instantly. My father was not killed at once, for he moved his arms about as he was scalped by one of the party. They also scalped my mother. An old squaw picked up our axe and stuck it in my father's head, leaving it fixed in his skull. During the time this was going on one party rode after Stephen and shot and scalped him. My sister, Rebecca, made a brave defense with an axe; she knocked down one of the Indians, and would have killed him if she had not been tomahawked from behind. While half insensible, and scarcely alive, the Indians (five or six of them) despoiled her person, and after that they scalped her. They then carried her near the wagon, tore off her clothes, piled them over her, with some other things from the wagon, and while she was still alive set fire to the pile and burned her up."

Here the broken-hearted girl broke down, and the reporter waited some time before she could proceed. Amidst sobs and tears, and in broken utterances, she continued as follows, occasionally assisted by Sophia:

"After all were killed but we five sisters, they gathered around us to see which one should be put out of the way, as they said they could only take four along. One Indian, who seemed to be a chief, came up, and looked at Johanna and me, suddenly drew up his gun and shot sister's head off. I was so frightened that I could not stir for a long time. As soon as they got everything they wanted they set the wagon on fire and killed the cattle; then made Sopha and I get on horses and tied us on, took our two little sisters up in front of them and started off as fast as the horses could go. We traveled all day, going due south, I should judge. One squaw tried to save Rebecca's life; but the Indian she hit with the axe said he would have her scalp, and so she was shot.

"After traveling two days we crossed a railroad track. The day after we got over the railroad Medicine Man, with a small party left, and were gone until late in the afternoon. When they came up to us they had three fresh scalps and a number of articles of wearing apparel that must have belonged to a man, woman and small child; also had a lot of canned fruit and oysters. After keeping us riding nearly two weeks the main camp near the Staked Plains was reached. Stone Calf had command, and when they brought us in all the tribe turned out and had a great time. The same night they had a big scalp dance over the scalps of our family, and made us all look at it.

"Two days after the main body of Indians was reached. They took sister Julia and Nancy away from the camp, and I have never seen them since. Sophia saw them once, about December, but only for a few minutes. All of us were one day placed on horses, and, after the Indian fashion, made to ride as fast as horses could go, and the Indian who caught us had to take care of us for good.

"Soon after this the whole body started north to get out of the way of the troops which, it was reported, were close at hand. Stone Calf, with Sophia, was left behind with about one hundred more, and the rest, under charge of Gray Beard, Eagle Head, Heaps of Bird, and Lean Bear still kept on the north.

"In about a week, while encamped on Wolf Creek, the soldiers again made the Indians run. I did not see them, but heard the guns. All of this time I was on horseback, and a good deal of the time very sick; had to ride all the time, and at night was often whipped and beaten because I could not carry as much wood and water as some of the squaws. All this time I was under charge of Long Back. At times I was nearly frozen, having nothing but a blanket to keep warm with at night. Sometimes there would be a foot of snow on the ground, but they made me work just as hard. This was about December 1st. My feet were frozen, and the nails of my right foot all came off. In January I met sister Sophia for a short time, and she told me we were better to be killed."

The reporter asked Catharine if she thought they would kill her, and she answered, "No; I always thought the soldiers would release us some time, and told Sophia not to be afraid. In the latter part of January I received a letter from General Neil, brought to the camp by a Kiowa scout, telling me to keep up good spirits and the soldiers would soon capture us.

A second letter was received soon after this, but the Indians would not let me open it. They used to let me look at it, but would not let me take it into my own hands. As soon as the letters were received I felt ever so much better. From this time until Romeo met us the Indians treated me much better. We had but little to eat. Horses and dogs were all the meat we had to eat. When the Kiowas were in camp with the letter they would not let me out of the lodge for fear they would steal me and take me to Fort Sill. One squaw was at times very kind to me, but all the rest used to strike me every chance they had.

They used to paint me every few days. About a month ago I was sure the Indians were going to surrender, as Stone Calf and Eagle Head and their bands joined ours and all started north. I did not see Sophia all this time, but knew she was near me, as the squaw that had with Stone Calf.' At last Medicine Water came to my lodge and told me I was to be given up. I asked him to let me see Sophia, and he answered, 'sister dead.' I did not believe him, and one day Stone Calf told me she was alive and well. About two weeks ago I saw a four-horse wagon coming toward our camp, and as soon as it was near enough I started to run out and meet it. The Indians would not let me, but made me go into a tent. Soon Romeo came to me and spoke to me in English. It was the first time I had heard it for months. He said I might go with him and he would take good care of me. I got into the ambulance, and there for the first time in two months saw Sophia. We at once left the Indians behind and in two days came in sight of the soldiers' tents, where I saw General Neil, Mrs. Miles and all the rest who were so kind to me. I could not help crying. Mrs. Miles is as kind as a mother to us."

"Did they take all the clothes away from you at the time you were captured?"

"Yes; and only gave me an old blanket to keep warm with."

"Can you identify the Indians who made the attack on your family?"

"I have seen them all fifty times since and can tell them all."

"How many were there?"

"Seventeen men and two squaws."

"Have you seen the squaw who hit your father with an ax since?"

"Only once."

"Was Medicine Water one of the war party?"

"He seemed to be the leader."

"Did they scalp all the family after they were killed?"

"All except Johanna. She had been sick and her hair was very short."

"How was Sophia treated after she left you?"

"From what she tells me she had a much easier time than I had. She was only whipped once or twice, and did not have to carry so much wood and water."

"Where will you go, now that you are rescued from the Indians?"

"I don't know yet," she replied; "I would prefer to remain here rather than to return to Georgia. If Sophia and I can get a good school education here, I had rather remain here than go anywhere—they are so good to me."

THE TREASURY TROUBLES.

A Card from Treasurer Jones.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE JOINT FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, NOW IN COMMISSION:

A communication to the Chronicle and Sentinel, which appeared in that journal of the 17th instant, signed "One of the Committee," takes me to task for various short-comings.

As I desire to reply to his several charges and point out the misrepresentations and perversions of fact therein contained, I think I am entitled to the name of the author, so that standing in the open field I may not be required to meet a hidden assailant. I, therefore, respectfully ask that the author of that communication avow himself, and let me have fair play. Being assured of his position, he is, of course, invulnerable and in no danger, and consequently has nothing to dread in the avowal, which, when made, I assure him and the public shall receive due attention. Respectfully, etc.,

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

P. S.—All papers in the state, lovers of truth and justice, and especially those that have published the anonymous communication mentioned above, are earnestly requested to give the above a prominent insertion and oblige

JOHN JONES.

ASKING FOR INFORMATION.

Editors Chronicle and Sentinel: I have read with deep interest a communication by "One of the Committee" in your issue of the 17th instant, written in answer to the defense recently published by Treasurer Jones, in his vindication against the charges made by the state finance committee. The author, rumor says, is Judge William M. Reese, a name which carries weight with it on whatever side he chooses to espouse. I will say nothing now upon the questions he treats, and upon which Treasurer Jones has seen proper to make an issue with the committee, except that the people are astounded at the developments made by the committee, and can hardly credit the assertion that the known acts of the treasurer involving the loss of thousands to the state of Gsorgia can be consistent with official honesty and integrity.

But what more particularly attracts my attention in the article of "One of the Committee," is the following: "Before leaving this subject, the rise in our bonds, I desire to say that after the act of 1873 was passed authorizing tne issue of bonds bearing eight per cent, and non-taxable, and after these splendid bonds were put on the market, old six and seven per cent bonds, selling, as the treasurer says, at 60, 70, 80, were bought up in large quantities at these reduced prices and exchanged at their nominal (par) value for eight per cent non-taxable bonds, which were then sold at par or nearly par. It is very clear somebody has made vast sums of money out of these last bonds, and that the state has profited nothing by the great sacrifices made to sustain her credit."

Now let Judge Reese, or whoever is the author of the foregoing, let the public know more about the purchase, exchange and reselling of Georgia bonds, and who it is that made immense profits out of the transaction. Was legislation forecast to meet the case? And did members of the legislature, who took a leading part in shaping legislation, buy these six and seven per cent bonds, knowing that a law would be past authorizing their resale, bearing eight per cent, and in this way make vast sums of money out of the over-taxed people of the state? I say to "One of the Committee," that rumor is busy with the questionable honor and action of prominent political actors, and that Treasurer Jones is thought not to be the only one covered all over with the slime of ill-gotten gain, and who cannot escape without the smell of fire upon their garment.

I say, let Judge Reese, or whoever it is, speak out. The people desire to know much more than the foregoing meagre extract disclosed.

BARON STEUBEN.

The Cotton Lockout.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

LONDON, March 25.—The cotton masters in the northern part of Lancashire, have resolved on a general lockout, unless the strikers in Blackburn return to their work, unconditionally.

Illness of John Martin.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

DUBLIN, March 25—John Martin, M. P., for Meath, is ill from excitement caused by the death of John Mitchel.

—Here is a good thing on the "tater bug." Three men comparing notes: One says: "There are two bugs to every stalk." A second says: "They have cut down my early crop and are sitting on the fence waiting for my late crop." "Pshaw," said the third, "you know nothing about it. I passed a seed store the other day, and saw the bugs looking over the books to see who had purchasd seed potatoes."

—This is what Fowler, the phrenologist, said to Lewis, the joker of the Detroit Free Press: "Young man, I cannot commend to you any intellectual pursuit in life. You may guide a plow with some degree of intelligence; may even hoe potatoes without danger; but attempt nothing more exhausting to the cerebral tissues. You have not the brain, sir, for an intellectual life behind the counter."

—He didn't tell the young man not to come around any more; he didn't bid his daughter reject the suit; he didn't sit up at night with a shot gun, or let the fire go out in the front parlor. No, no; he knew a plan worth two of those; he hung out a small-pox flag every evening at dusk, and that did the business effectualy.

—M'lle Murska has given one hundred and eighteen concerts since the 25th of September last, traveling nearly every day of the same time in railway and other conveyances from point to point. Manager de Vivo says that, next to the la-

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mar23—d2taw&wtf

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Proprietors of the famous Charleston (Ill.,) Infirmary, are indorsed in the last issue of the "Nation's Journal of Health," by men of prominence South and North. Also by fifty ministers of various denominations. AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED TO OBTAIN A THOROUGH EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT WITHOUT HAVING TO VISIT THE INFIRMARY. Address at once, DR. S. VNN METER & CO., Charleston, Illinois.

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HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. jan15—d&w3mo

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jan24—tf

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RAILWAY.

FEBRUARY 28th, 1875.

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Leave Atlanta	7 30 p m
Leave Gainesville	10 02 p m
Leave Tocoa	12 01 a m
Leave Seneca City	1 24 a m
Leave Greenville	3 21 a m
Leave Spartanburg	4 53 a m
Arrive Charlotte	8 30 a m

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Leave Charlotte	6 10 a m
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Leave Seneca City	2 20 p m
Leave Tocoa	3 43 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 44 p m
Arrive Atlanta	8 45 p m

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SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA DIVISION,
Central R. R. and Banking Co. of Georgia,
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 10, 1874.

Change of Schedule.
ON and after Thursday, December 10, 1874, the trains between Atlanta and Carrolton will run as follows:

	Arrive.	Leave.
Carrolton		7 45 a m
Whitesburg	8 45 a m	8 55 a m
Sargents	9 15 a m	9 17 a m
Newnan	9 37 a m	9 42 a m
Sharpsburg	10 27 a m	10 29 a m
Turin	10 34 a m	10 37 a m
Senoia	10 57 a m	11 07 a m
Brooksville	11 32 a m	11 42 a m
Griffin	12 23 p m	12 35
Atlanta	2 55 p m	

RETURNING.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Atlanta		1 00 p m
Griffin	3 15 p m	3 25 p m
Brooksville	4 00 p m	4 05 p m
Senoia	4 35 p m	4 45 p m
Turin	5 05 p m	5 07 p m
Sharpsburg	5 12 p m	5 14 p m
Newnan	5 49 p m	6 04 p m
Sargents	6 24 p m	6 26 p m
Whitesburg	6 46 p m	6 51 p m
Carrollton	7 51 p m	

A. J. WHITE, Pres. and Supt.,
S. G. and N. A. R. R.
G. J. FOREACRE, Supt,
dec11—dtf C. R. R. (A. D.)

Memphis and Charleston R. R.
MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 15, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. AKERS having resigned as agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Atlanta, Mr. T. G. GARRETT has been appointed as his successor.

Planters and others desiring information in regard to transportation of hands from that section, may get reliable information by calling on or addressing
T. G. GARRETT,
Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
W. J. ROSS,
General Superintendent. oct18-dtf

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jan8—w1y-n-r-m

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Funeral Undertaker,
No. 1 DeGive's Opera House,
Atlanta..........Georgia.

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Mr. MAX GERBER, Artist,
and am prepared to furnish all who may desire FAC-SIMILE LIFE-SIZE BUSTS of themselves, living or deceased friends, in
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Mr. Gerber will carve or mould a hand exactly like the original, thus making a beautiful ornament for the parlor. The public is respectfully invited to call and see specimens of work, and I feel confident it d itself.

DAILY CONSTITUTION.
THE LARGEST CIRCULATION
CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.
DEFIES REFUTATION.
GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT:
J. M. ACTON.
ATLANTA
Friday Morning, March 26, 1875.

THE Hon. John Hickman, a noted democratic politician of Pennsylvania, died at Westchester, yesterday, aged 75. He served with distinction in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses.

THE well-known Colonel Barnwell Rhett, formerly editor of the New Orleans Picayune, and more recently a resident of Huntsville, Ala., will soon re-enter the journalistic field at Dallas, a rapidly growing city of Texas.

MR. BOKER, formerly minister to Turkey and recently appointed to the Russian mission, has no intention, it is said in official circles, of resigning his diplomatic trust, but has made arrangements to sustain the well-established reputation of our representatives at St. Petersburg.

IT is quoted, as a star instance of how things fluctuate in this remarkable republic, that Dr. Cornelius Falling Brown, recently appointed surgeon-general of the armies of the Khedive of Egypt, at $7,000 a year, gold, was, less than five years ago, measuring calico in a small dry goods store in a country village in Michigan.

THE monument, which the Union Pacific railroad company proposes to erect to Oakes Ames, is to be in the form of an enduring arch to span the road at Sherman, the summit of the line. Some very appropriate suggestions for an accompanying group to this monumental shaft might be found in the pictorial cartoons of the credit mobilier era—Ames with his little shovel, for instance, and congressmen backing up their carts.

MARSHAL CANROBERT is sometimes mentioned as the successor of McMahon in case the latter should resign. He is a Bonapartist and a good soldier, nothing more. He is married to an English lady, Miss Macdonald, whose acquaintance he thus made in 1856 at a Tuileries ball: "Marshal," said she, will you treat me as a Russian, and make me *dance?*" "Impossible, mademoiselle; there is an armistice proclaimed." But he called a young officer and ordered him to be her *vis a-vis*, remarking that a marshal of France envied a sub-lieutenant's good fortune. A few years later mademoiselle became Marechale Canrobert.

NEW YORK HERALD: Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, prominently mentioned as the next democratic candidate for the presidency, has engaged the finest suit of rooms at one of the principal hotels here for the entire session of the next congress. This fact has awakened the many aspirants for that honor to a realization of the nearness of the time when the democratic national executive committee will meet and decide upon the place where the nominating convention shall be held. Governor Hendricks, it is said, means to take the field in person, and looks to the democratic influence in the next congress to insure his success.

THE fact is that the modest tone and diffident manner in which Senator Christiancy laid his views before the public largely reinforced the weight of the views themselves. It is not likely that the lofty eloquence of Conkling, or Logan's fierce defiance alike of his opponents and the rules of English grammar will ever again get much of popular hearing. Leather lungs and sheet-iron larynxes, serving as channels for the froth of vapid or the scum of dishonest heads, have had their day. What is wanted now is honest opinion set forth in grammatical English, and it makes no difference how they are delivered.

The Louisiana Problem.

The wearisome debate came to an end in the senate chamber on Tuesday evening, and nothing remains for record except the details of the result. Several amendments were offered by Mr. Whyte and Mr. Thurman, to the effect that the resolution should not be considered as an acknowledgement of Kellogg as the de jure governor, or of the legality of the legislature that elected Pinchback senator, or as an approval of the unseating of legislators at the point of the bayonet on the fourth of January last; but all these amendments were beaten by a strict party vote, except that Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, voted for the one directed against Kellogg's usurpation of the office he now holds. The caucus substitute was adopted by a vote of 33 to 22. Messrs. Christiancy and Robertson each explained his vote, by declaring that in voting for the resolution he did not commit himself to the legality of the Kellogg government. Mr. Booth voted with the minority, but the other twenty-two negative votes were cast by democrats. Mr. Hamilton did not vote.

The resolution as adopted reads as follows:

Resolved, That the action of the president in protecting the government in Louisiana, of which W. P. Kellogg is the executive, and the people of that state, against domestic violence, and in enforcing the laws of the United States in that state, is approved.

This is, it is true, only a thin whitewashing of presidential errors, a beggarly endorsement of the office-distributing power; but in what depths of confusion it plunges the whole muddle! The house of representatives declared that Kellogg should be recognized as governor until the close of his term, and yet they seated Sheridan who was elected congressman-at-large on the ticket that was headed by McEnery. In other words, they virtually declared that the latter was elected governor in 1872, and yet resolved that the usurper should be maintained. The senate did no better. For it refused to admit Pinchback, and then approved of [illegible] that led to the election of [illegible] saddle colored adventurer. [illegible] body was either guilty of [illegible]dice in not admitting Pinch., or of tyranny in sanctioning the illegal acts of the president in Louisiana. The action of the house can not be explained upon any other theory than that of recklessness, born of the last official hours of repudiated politicians. In whatever light the action of either branch be presented, it is a disgrace and a stumbling block to the party that is responsible for it.

The people have already condemned in thunder tones the course that Grant and his associate liberticides have pursued in Louisiana, and the harmless resolution of the senate need not detain us longer. The curtain will next rise in New Orleans on the vexed question, which is ever recurring in some new and difficult form to plague its inventors. Kellogg has issued a call for a meeting of "the legislature," on the 14th of next month, when Grant will make a desperate and determined effort to get the sorry job off his hands through the device known as the Wheeler adjustment.

Rotating Elders.

The Presbyterian churches of Baltimore were recently agitated by an overture sent down by the general assembly, which proposes a very material change in the constitution of the church. This overture authorizes "any particular church by a vote of members in full communion to elect, if they so prefer, ruling elders for a limited time in the exercises of their functions, provided the full time be not less than three years, and the session be made to consist of three classes, one of which only shall be elected every year; and provided elders once ordained shall not be divested of their office when they are not re-elected, but shall be entitled to represent that particular church by the higher judicatories when appointed by the session of the presbytery."

A meeting of the ruling elders of the Baltimore churches was called to consider this innovation on time-honored Presbyterianism. It was very freely discussed by the ruling elders, or rather it was very freely denounced by them, for not an elder rose up in defence of the movement. It was cuffed and kicked about in an exceedingly lively manner. One speaker said the rule had its origin in the jealousy af a few "outs" against the ruling elders and against even some of the teaching elders. Another orator declared that it would subvert the very foundations of Presbyterianism—that is the worst form of Congregationalism. Still another said the present mode of electing ruling elders for life prevented frequent contests that breed trouble and dissension. And so on, but not one of the men who are in for life could see a particle of good in the new rule.

The overture was unanimously rejected, and a paper was drawn up in support of that action. We quote from the supporting document:

The overture proceeds on the assumption that ruling elders are representatives of the people, and their continuance in authority should be wholly subject to the people's will. This is good Congregationalism. It is the very opposite to Presbyterianism. The Presbyterian idea of the church is that all functions of government therein are committed to the eldership. Elder, presbyter, and bishop are convertible terms applied to that class of office-bearers which the Presbyterians call elders. There is no graduation of rank, but only a diversity of functions, some being called to rule and teach, others only to rule. The fact that one presbyter is called to preach does not elevate him above his brother presbyters. They are selected by the people, who, in doing so, are supposed to act by direction of the Holy Ghost. Let this idea be adopted and we are no longer a Presbyterian church, but the entire church is remanded to Congregationalism. The overture declares that the ruling elder is not called of God, but delegated by the people to do something they have not time to do themselves. It will produce a struggle for supremacy between the ministers and people, and a term-service eldership must be followed by a term-service ministry, the mere puppet of the popular will. Either that or the office of preaching elder must be inflated, as of old, into prelacy, himself swaying unchecked the authority of government and playing Pope. As early as the second century it proved successful in overturning the divine constitution of the church. The tendency of the practice will be to divide the church. The adoption of this measure will give authoritative sanction to the practice of two systems of government at the same time, and the introduction of two classes of rulers into the courts of the church.

Citizen's Meeting.

We trust that our citizens will assemble in large numbers at the chamber of commerce this morning at 10 o'clock, to devise a plan of raising means for the afflicted Georgians whose homes were devastated by the tornado. The humane will not turn aside from the pressing appeals that come up to us from the ravaged counties. The following extract of a letter to us from a prominent citizen of a county traversed by the storm will afford a faint idea of the condition of thousands:

WARRENTON, GA., March 24, 1875.

"Our county has suffered immensely from the terrible cyclone of Saturday. Several deaths, many wounded, and those who survived the storm whose homes were in its devastating track, are homeless, clothesless and without provisions. Everything blown away. Many of the ladies have not a change of clothing. Our people are doing all they can to relieve the immediate wants of the sufferers, but we need help from abroad, and that as soon as we can obtain it."

The Business Prospect.

We must enter our earnest protest agaist the editorial of a city cotemporary yesterday on the mercantile condition of this section. We deplore it as most unwise, if the alleged condition existed; but we contend that the business prospect is not a bad one, and that Georgia is not on the eve of such wide spead commercial failures as stated. There will be failures doubtless, but in a majority of instances, they will result from the effects of the panic.

Nor do we think that any newspaper should send a correspondent into towns to report the condition of its merchants, and we think any town visited would speedily get too hot for him. We trust, however, that we may have somewhat mistaken our cotemporary's ideas.

THE action of the general council, last night, in passing a resolution, extending an invitation to the stockholders of the Georgia railroad, to hold their convention of 1876 in Atlanta, breathes the right spirit. The Georgia railroad binds the two cities of Augusta and Atlanta together in ties stronger than the iron rails on her track. Atlanta contributes much to the business of the road, and the road is a valuable auxiliary to the commerce of our city. No road is better managed than the Georgia road, and though its stock may, under the adverse circumstances of peculiar times, depreciate in value, yet faith in the stability of the road is not weakened. We regret that Atlanta does not own more stock in it. So far as the rumor of removing the head quarters of the road to this city is concerned, we give it no credit. Atlanta is making no effort in that direction, because the management of the affairs of the road at Augusta, can not be improved upon. Yet, as our interests in the road are mutual with our sister city, we hope that the next stockholders' convention will meet in the Gate City, so that we can know each other better, and work together for a common interest more harmoniously.

THE Augusta Chronicle laments the steady and rapid increase of the bonded debt of that city. It produces these accumulating figures: January 1st, 1874, $1,543,000; January 1st, 1875, $1,751,000; April 1st, 1875, $2,001,000. It is right when it says that Atlanta is not making such progress in the wrong direction. Her famous canal improvement is swallowing all this money; and the Chronicle very reasonably desires to know how much more the the voracious elephant will require to satisfy his appetite.

IN speaking of the returning health of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, the Bowling Green, Ky., Paragraph says:

It is gratifying to the American heart to learn that this peerless gentleman will possibly regain his former health and vigor. He is the Bayard of the land—a man without fear and without reproach. It is a blistering shame upon our government and a stinging burlesque upon all that is manly, a premium to a revenge spurned by honor and justice, that amnesty should be withheld from such a man at such a time.

IN the proceedings of council will be found the various plans suggested for the reduction of expense in the police department, and the action of council thereon.

Legislation for Insurance Companies.

(By telegraph to The Constitution.)

CHARLESTON, March 26, 1875.—A bill to repeal a law requiring all Insurance companies doing business in this state, to make a deposit of bonds, as security to policy holders, passed both branches of legislature, and will undoubtedly be signed by the Governor.

—This is the season of the year when the farmer tells his son John that if he will sort over ten bushels of potatoes, feed the stock, repair the fence, and re-shingle the corn-crib, he may have the rest of the day to go rabbit hunting.

TORNADO ITEMS.

Additional Facts and Incidents.

A Husband's Devotion—A Mother's Heroism—Sad Sequel to a Hunt.

[From the McDuffie Journal.]

At Mr. Ivey's place in McDuffie county a horse was blown into a well in which there was not much water, but was rescued without being seriously injured.

A GIANT OAK FELLED.

Near Mr. Bacon's a giant oak, about seven feet in diameter, which stood in the centre of the family burying ground, and which, no doubt had withstood the storms of a century, yielded to the dreadful current.

DAMAGE IN M'DUFFIE.

We have an area of land passed over amounting to about 4,080 acres. Supposing half of this to be original forest, we have 2,040 acres of timbered land destroyed. The number of panels of fence destroyed must amount to more than a million.

[*Augusta Chronicle.*]

PINE FOREST DENUDED.

Dr. Casey writes that near Dr. Bailey's as far as the eye can reach in an easterly direction, may be seen the splintered fragments of these buildings, I do not exaggerate when I say one may walk over acres of ground in front of this place by stepping from one piece to another of the wreck—buildings literally torn into atoms. A queer spectacle is here to be seen. In front of this place is an old field dotted with small pine saplings that looked on yesterday morning green and flourishing, to-day they stand not a leaf to be seen, entirely denuded of the bark, and around their roots are entwined the fodder from the barn as it was being swept around in this furious tornado.

THE OLDEST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The old Baptist church, I believe the oldest one in the state, is a wreck, and a plank hurled therefrom shot like a shell through Mr. Harden's store.

SAD SEQUEL TO A RABBIT HUNT.

Six small boys were out hunting. Edmund Kelly, one of them, seeing the storm coming, with great calmness and forethough got out of reach of a clump of trees that was near by, and laid down on the ground, hoping to escape the storm, but not so, he was taken up in the air, he says, borne a distance of 150 yards and fell between two logs, breaking his arm midway between the shoulder and elbow. The other five boys were more or less injured. As they came into the village they presented a queer spectacle. Their faces were all disfigured with the peltings of sand and gravel and occasional gashes, as badly marked as are small pox patients.

MISS MAGGIE BAILEY.

Miss Maggie Bailey was in her thirty-sixth year, and for the past fifteen to twenty years a bright and shining member of the Methodist Episcopal church. One of the last acts of her life was in the discharge of a pleasant duty. In her satchel were found her Bible, hymn book, catechism notes for the next day's Sabbath school.

[Augusta Constitutionalist.]

A HUSBAND'S DEVOTION.

The house of Solon Reese in McDuffie county was riddled to fragments, and both were injured by falling lumber and bricks—Mrs. R. seriously so.

Mr. R., although injured, carried a mattress in the yard and laid his wife upon it, where she lay exposed to the heavy rain which followed, before she could be removed, and is now suffering much on account of the exposure.

A MOTHER'S HEROISM.

An'ther case of presence of mind was that of Mrs. Solon Young, a mile further east. Mr. Young was from home. Mr. Peters, a crippled friend, crawled in out of the approaching storm. Mrs. Y., seeing the approach of the storm, took her three children (the youngest an infant) to bed. The house was unroofed, the falling debris stunning Mr. Peters. In the confusion Mrs. Young became separated from her babe, and was fastened under some timbers so that it was impossible to extricate herself. In that condition she turned to witness her babe in the pelting rain, which must soon have strangled it, and with exhaustive effort she reached her babe with her feet, and drew it to her arm, thereby saving its life.

PROVIDENTIAL INTERFERENCE.

The mother of Mr. George Gray, the efficient and obliging clerk of Columbia superior court, and residing with him, was very feeble and an invalid, and at the time was lying on a mattress before the fire. When the house was unroofed the body caught from the fireplace, where Mrs. Gray was lying. Paralyzed as she was, she could not move, though seeing the approach of the fire, and there was none to assist her (her daughter-in-law being seriously wounded in the head.)

In this dilemma providence came to her relief, the heavy rains extinguished the fire just as it reached where she was lying.

THE POLITICAL CAPITAL.

Robertson's Explanation—The new Paymasters—Suits Against the Freedman's Bureau Swindlers.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, March, 25.—Senator Robertson did not sever his connection with the republican caucus, but attended all its meetings. He refused to vote for resolution recognizing the legality of the Kellogg legislature, but voted for resolution approving what was termed the president's protection of the people of Louisiana from domestic violence.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Major Coy, paymaster, was assigned to San Antonio, Texas. The senate failed to confirm Maynardier and Bremenen, nominated by the president as paymaster. It is questioned whether the president has the right to appoint them.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The attorney-general has written a letter to the United States attorneys having control of suits against parties charged with fraud, in connection with the operations of the freed men's bureau, requiring them to promptly and thoroughly investigate all the alleged frauds, and to institute proceedings in all cases where they are satisfied that frauds have been committed, and to make an early report to the department of justice, in detail, giving the name of each, and whatever action has been taken.

New York Notes.

By Telegraph to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The destruction of the coal railroad bridges of New Jersey threatens a coal famine. The supply being exhausted, some of the important yards are closed.

The Beecher-Tilton scandal trial has adjourned till Monday, from an alleged respect for Good Friday.

Executive Department Notes.

Governor Smith is again in his office, though not entirely recovered from his indisposition.

Ellis Harris has resigned his position as justice of the peace of 327th district G. M., Wilkinson county.

George C. Horton commissioned N. P. 432d district, Irwin county.

—The banishment of lepers is rigorously carried out in the Sandwich Isles. There was a recent official search for persons affected with the incurable malady, many having been secreted by their [illegible] malady. Hundreds were found and put into a vessel for transportation to the leper village, to be kept until they die. Their families gathered on the beach and expressed their grief in loud lamentations. A talented half-breed, called Bill Ragsdale, has long held a high place in the regard of Sandwich Islanders. He is an orator of great natural power, and leader in the District of Hilo, and a man of notoriously bad morals. He discovered that he was leprous, though the indications were so slight that he could have escaped official notice, and at once gave himself up to the authorities. A procession of natives, singing and carrying flowers, escorted him to the vessel which was to take him and the others to their living graves. He made a speech to the assembly, urging submission to the measures for eradicating leprosy by banishment, and expressing his hatred of [illegible].

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Before the United States Circuit Court at Memphis.

Judge Emmons Declares the Act Unconstitutional.

Privileges, Etc., of Theaters and Inns—Matters of Control by a State.

Text of an Opinion that Will be Read and Indorsed Throughout the Country.

Judge H. H. Emmons, of the United States circuit court, yesterday gave the following instructions in reference to the "civil rights bill" to the grand jury. The charge is full and exhaustive, and speaks for itself in the following words:

It is to be regretted that a question of such exceptional importance, and one which is producing so much excitement, should come before the court in this form. At an early day, however, and during the term, we are compelled by law to decide the matter you lay before us. The severe penalties imposed by this law upon prosecuting attorneys and other officials will, we are advised, be attempted to be enforced should the grand jury fail to indict, in the assumption that their action will be controlled by such officers unless the court acts. Every consideration makes it a duty to answer your questions at once.

You ask whether it is a crime for which you have a right to find an indictment, that a negro has been denied "the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of the theatres and inns" of the state. Such a denial is not an offense over which congress can give this court jurisdiction. Those are matters which the

STATE GOVERNMENTS ALONE CONTROL.

The parties who think themselves aggrieved can bring their civil action in this court at once. Any decision we may then make can be reviewed by the supreme court.

In ordinary circumstances, this brief reply is all which we should make. It is all which, as a very general rule, the proprieties of such occasions authorize. But such are the exceptional conditions which attend these complaints before you, and such the excited condition of those classes whom the law was intended to affect, that after much hesitation we have yielded to an earnest request to state in a simple and untechnical form the reason upon which our advice rests. To do this successfully, in haste and without preparation, is still more difficult for a judge than to treat the matter technically when addressing the judicial and professional mind.

Until the three recent amendments to the national constitution, which abolished slavery and attempted to protect the the civil and political rights of the freed men, all parties conceded that the federal government had no power whatever to restrain such an offense as this. The punishment of murder, arson, assaults and batteries, trespasses, fraud, injuries to reputation, of obstructions to the right of attending church, public schools, theatres, and forcing the right of being accommodated in inns, and by common carriers within the state, were matters not only not granted to the general government, but in the constitution itself expressly reserved to the states. The vast mass of civil and political rights included in the compendious phrase, the right of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,"

RESTED ENTIRELY

under state protection. To this familiar and unquestioned truism, there was universal assent then, and is now. The only question presented for judicial determination is, have these amendments completely revolutionized the whole character of our government? because it is entirely evident that if congress has the power of regulating the theatre and "other places of amusement" in Memphis and other cities of the Union, this necessarily involves the power of protecting the more sacred and important rights of the colored citizens.

The thirteenth amendment abolished slavery only, it did no more. It gave the freedmen no right of protection from the federal government superior to that of his white fellow-citizens, and no exemption from the power of state control which might be exercised against others. The right of legislation secured to congress in the amendment was that only of creating penalties for a violation of its provisions, and provide securities against the re-establishment of slavery, either generally or in particular instances. It accords no more authority to enact that he should have the right to vote, to testify, to make contracts, to hold real estate, exercise trades, attend public schools, or any other matter or thing within the limits of a state, than it does to enact the same thing in reference to white men. The utmost effect of this great provision in our constitution was to make the colored man a citizen, equal before the laws with the race which had enslaved him. For this purpose the fourteenth amendment was by no means necessary. So far as the control of congress is concerned, the states were still free to legislate in reference to

WHAT PERSONS SHOULD ATTEND THEATRES,

be accommodated at inns, or be transported by common carriers within the states. As an illustration of unquestioned local state power anterior to this amendment, we suggest a fact in the history of the state of Michigan. By the voice of the people, it three times denied the colored race, though taxed, the right of voting. The supreme court of that state sustained as lawful the action of the steamboat master excluding a colored person from the steamer cabin, compelling him to take passage on the deck. These judges were high toned gentlemen, of far more than ordinary legal culture and ability, and elected to their places by a the strongly predominant anti-slavery party in the state. They sustained the action of the carrier, as a wholesome police regulation, calculated, in view of our American education and prejudices, to secure peace and harmony in that department of commerce and business under his control. It was deemed injudicious that the law should intefere with his action. The state legislature, also overwhelmingly anti-slavery in sentiment, might have changed this rule, but refused to do so. Against this action, political and judicial, a large and influential portion of the people earnestly struggled and protested. But all understood, from the numerous rulings of the supreme court, there was no power in congress to interfere with the decision of the judges and the people of the state. Like conditions in a greater or less degree, characterized nearly every free state in the union. A nearly similar judgment, arising upon facts since the amendment, has recently been pronounced by the learned judge of the superior court, of Cleveland, Ohio, in which he ruled that the manager of a theatre might lawfully exclude from the dress circle a colored person of ever so much respectability. It would seem to be clear that the abolition of slavery placed the negro in the former slave states just where he had before stood in the free states. What congress could not do in reference to a free negro in a n r thern state, where, slavery never existed, before the abolition of slavery, it could not afterward do in regard to one living in the south. We conclude with confidence that the thirteenth amendment did not authorize congress to interfere with the private and internal regulations of theatre managers, hotel keepers, or common carriers within the state, in reference to colored persons, any more than it did in regard to their white fellow-citizens.

It will simplify the subject, before considering the fourteenth amendment to say that the clauses forbidding the "states to deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, or deny to any person the equal protection of the laws," have no application to this subject. They are intended solely to prevent the arbitrary transfer of property from citizen to citizen without legal adjudication or process, and to prevent the establishment of tribunals for one class of persons varying from those which determine the rights of all. These inhibitions, too, beyond all controversy, are aimed at the action of the state only, and have no reference to individuals.

The only provision of the fourteenth amendment which affects this question is that which provides that, "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States." It would be as useless as it would be improper, in view of the authoritative judgment of the court of last resort to do more than to explain just what it announces. In what are known as the Slaughter house cases (16th Wallace,) two points were established. First, that this clause prohibited the action of the state alone, and gave congress no power to legislate against the wrongs and personal violence of the citizen. Second, that the privileges and immunities which a state could not abridge were only that limited class which depended immediately upon the constitution of the United States. They are few in number, and of little importance to the great mass of the colored race in their present condition. The right to pass from state to state and to the national capital; to protection upon the high seas and in foreign countries, and a few others, were stated as illustrious. The great body of our civil and political rights, that of acquiring and enjoying property, real and personal, to exercise trades, attend schools and churches, to be protected against personal violence, and enjoy the freedom of opinion, were declared to rest entirely under state protection, and were not included in the amendment.

In reference to the first proposition that the power of congress was not called into action under this clause until the state, through its political power, had violated its provisions by passing, or attempting to enforce some law, obtained the unanimous consent of every member of the court. We do not understand that this is anywhere questioned. The legislation, therefore, when no such exigency has occurred, is without authority and it is our duty for this reason to advise you not to find an indictment for violations of its provisions.

The second proposition, affirmed by a majority of the court, just as conclusively establishes the invalidity of this law. The character of the wrong done—that of excluding a citizen from a hotel or theatre—is not such as

CONGRESS HAS ANY RIGHT TO PUNISH.

They, say the supreme court, are violations of such rights as attach to the citizens of a state, and do not belong to those which he enjoys as a citizen of the United States. It is this latter limited class of rights only which the fourteenth amendment protects. Within this judgment, therefore, there is no power of federal legislation to provide penalties for the violation of any privilege save the few which are enjoyed peculiarly under the federal constitution. The right to go from state to state; to visit the capital, and other national privileges congress may protect. All others, among which are the rights claimed to have been infringed in the present instance, are beyond its control. For this additional reason, the law which attempts to protect them is void for the want of power in the body which passed.

The Slaughter house cases were well calculated to have elicited a different judgment, if the court had not felt constrained upon principle to decide it as it did. A state law had substantially interfered with the trade and calling of a large class of citizens. Every butcher and dealer in meats over a wide spread territory were compelled to pay an onerous tribute to a single corporation. But their right to carry on a trade, to acquire and dispose of property was held not to come within the protection of the fourteenth amendment. There was no middle ground for the court, they must hold either that it

COMPLETELY REVOLUTIONIZED

the whole theory of our government, and transferred to federal control all those rights hitherto alone protected by state laws, or hold, upon the other hand, that it referred only to the few privileges secured by the national constitution. The court in the same volume applied the same principle where a woman in Illinois was rejected as an applicant for admission to the bar. It again decided that such right was not one of the immunities protected by the amendment. In 18th Wallace a state law having deprived a citizen of the right to sell what he owned and possessed, it held that the selling of property was a privilege and immunity protected by state laws and constitutions only, and was not protected by this clause.

With the fact that this interpretation was equivalent to expunging it from the amendments altogether, we have nothing to do. It is true unquestionably that any violation of any privilege or immunity protected by the federal constitution, by the state, could be punished and redressed by constitutional law before the adoption of this amendment. As now judiciously read by the court of last resort, it leaves the organic law in this regard precisely where it was before. It is one of those constructions often resorted to, to prevent consequences serious and revolutionary, which courts believe were not contemplated by legislatures who pass laws, and by the people who adopt constitutions.

We do not deem it indelicate to

EXPRESS OUR SYMPATHY

with that large and respectable class of our fellow-citizens, including beyond question a majority of the more conservative Christian gentlemen of the south, who regret that there exists nowhere, in either government, state or national, the power of punishing those mean and cowardly murders which are so frequently disgracing our civilization before the world. Although we have carried the doctrine of local government in township and county organizations to a great extreme, we find in all its ordinary administrations most beneficial effects. To its universal application, however, most statesmen now agree there should be some exceptions. In no country but our own is the discreditable fact true that where murder, cruel and shocking outrages are perpetrated by a dominant party in a narrow region of country, there is no power of punishment save through the impracticable instrumentality of those who have either committed or sympathized with the crime. When conspiracies and combinations against the property, wellbeing and life of classes or persons in the small civil divisions of our country include large portions of the constabulary, the magistracy and the jurors, grand and traverse, the inevitable consequence must be that the offenses they commit, or with which they sympathize, will be perpetrated with impunity. Unless our statesmen, state or national, create some jurisdiction of wider scope and which will authorize indictments and trial beyond the narrow limits, a majority of whose citizens abet the crime to be punished, the nation must still submit to the disgrace of yearly additions of mean and courage-wanting murders of the innocent and helpless, without the slightest infliction of any legal penalty upon the offenders. In the present condition of public opinion the remedy should, perhaps be sought through the political action of the state only.

I have but small sympathy with the right of the negro to see the immodest and vulgar display in the ballet-dance, which in modern times so universally disgrace the best theatrical presentations. I would have selected some more precious and beneficent privilege for protection, if the power had existed. We turn from this almost grotesque exercise of national authority, and express our regret only that it cannot be exerted to protect from pillage and murder the humble homes of those peaceful toilers, who quietly and inoffensively labor to support their wives and little ones, and who do not officiously and distastefully thrust themselves in the face of those lighter and less reflective portions of society, so frequently found among theatrical audiences. We believe the actual history of this unhappy question demonstrats that where no legal force or constraint is used, the lady and gentleman of solid position and real cultivation are least annoyed by his presence when he is really worthy and cultivated. That when left unstimulated by foreign and wicked influences, his own good sense, guided by public opinion, keeps him in his proper position as uniformly as all other classes of society.

A recent judgment of one of the learned justices of the supreme court, after he enjoyed the benefits of the elaborate arguments, and participating in the dissenting opinions in the Slaughter house cases, still affirms that violence upon the negro = simply because he is such, finding its sole animus in his race and color may be made penal by congressional enactment. This utterance suggests what otherwise we should have deemed impossible, that the supreme court may still find in the thirteenth amendment which abolishes slavery, or, the first clause in the fourteenth, which creates citizenship, so much incidental power to protect what they create, as will sustain a national law punishing the crime, where life, liberty and property are violently taken, solely on account of the race and color of the party injured. Our sympathies are in that direction. Could we see a plausible path, leading to such ground, after what that court has said, we would gladly stand upon it. But so demonstrative appears to us the argument, in view of the judgments of the supreme court already rendered, that a crime perpetrated by one citizen of Tennessee upon another, when it consists in the violation of some right, which is enjoyed solely as the citizen of the state, and depends in no degree upon the national constitution that we feel at liberty to give no different advice.

UNALLOYED HORROR.

Barbaric Cruelty in the Texas Penitentiary—Suffocated Convicts Restored by Red Embers.

Instruments of Torture—Death at the Wheelbarrow.

Agony on the "Horse"—Strangulation in the "Stocks"—Two Men Shot to Death.

Female Convicts Enceinte Bring Forth Infants to Die of Neglect.

Sworn Statement of a Guard—The Whole Unparalleled History.

[New Orleans Times.]

The Times has been furnished a history of cruelty which, for unalloyed horror and barbaric inhumanity, is utterly unparalleled in the range of its experience.

The narrator, Mr. Samuel Wright, is a southerner, evidently from the rural districts and quite intelligent. To all appearances he is a plain, honest and straightforward man, and seemingly is prompted to make the subjoined disclosure entirely out of humanity, and in interest in the sufferers which would indicate truly a Christian spirit. Visiting the editorial rooms, and expressing a desire to reveal some important information concerning the Texas state penitentiary, he was first questioned closely by a member of the staff who is quite familiar with the country and acquainted with many of its inhabitants. Geographical positions were accurately defined, and individuals spoken of with an exactness which left no doubt that the speaker was, as he represented himself to be, thoroughly acquainted with them.

The conversation next turned to the penitentiary, and with the affairs of Messrs. Ward, Dewey & Co., the lessees, he appeared as well acquainted as with other matters.

Mr. Wright then proceeded with a history of suffering and cruelty such as we never heretofore believed humanity could endure or inhumanity inflict.

Instances were cited wherein men were kept in the stocks until their eyeballs protruded in their frenzy, while guards with fiendish glee stood before them taunting at their agony, and demanding, with loud bursts of laughter, what they saw. According to his description, the state penitentiary of Texas would appear to be a pandemonium on earth, where devils, not human beings, are in control, and the very semblance of law is unheard of. Murder, outrage, barbarous ill treatment, and an unholy desecration of the last vestige of nature appeared to be the ordinary incidents, and even an apology for humanity the only novelty.

Shocked at the narration, and hoping against hope that it might be the fancies of a deceased imagination, the writer hereof asked Mr. Wright if he would be willing to appear before the proper authority, and make oath to his statement. This the relator expressed his entire readiness to do, saying at the same time the matter had been a weight upon his mind for months, and that he felt it a duty to his God to let the world know what those hapless creatures suffered. Charging him carefully to state nothing of what he is personally cogizant, to which he would take oath at a later time, and if necessary, before the tribunals of the country, subsequently the writer took down, at Mr. Wright's dictation, the following statement:

OATH OF AN EYE-WITNESS CONCERNING WHAT HE SAW.

My name is Samuel Wright. I am a native of Calhoun county, Georgia, and have been at Huntsville, Texas, two years and three months. I was employed there by Messrs. Ward, Dewey & Co. lessees of the state penitentiary, as a guard. I left their employment voluntarily, for the reason that I failed to receive cash for my services, being required to accept as such articles as manufactured at the penitentiary.

The first guarding I did was on the Texas Pacific railway from Hearn to Sherman, where Messrs. Ward, Dewey & Co. had employed as laborers on the road from three to five hundred convicts. A man named Bleakley, whose initials I do not remember, employed as a foreman, appeared to be the terror of all convicts, they dreading the very mention of his name. It was his custom to put a stalwart negro at the lead of what is called a "run," i. e., a number of wheelers who ran their barrows up a gangway from thirty to sixty feet long and very steep, to the railway grade. He was not expected to fill his barrow, but the rest were, and the man who failed to be ready to start with a barrow full with him, was taken out of the gang and put on what is called the "horse."

A horse is a post, about six feet high, driven into the ground, with a round pin, about the size of a broom handle, driven through the centre, and extending outward, long enough for a man straddling it to be supported. The convict was placed across this, each foot was tightly secured by the ankle to the earth, the leg being stretched to the utmost, and his hands were securely bound behind the post. In this position the convict was in front of the post and his hands behind it. I know that this had the effect of making the men impotent, and I base my information on the statement of no less than fifty convicts. After being removed from the "horse" the convict was usually flogged by the sergeant of the guard. I have known six hundred lashes to have been administered at one time by Sergeants Chitty and Smith. Another mode of punishment is the "stocks." By this apparatus a convict is lifted entirely off his feet, his arms held as in the usual instrument, with a receptacle just above for his neck. Ordinarily, a prisoner can hold by his wrists two minutes, but he was repeatedly kept there five, and I have seen them taken out in a perfectly senseless condition.

About the middle of September, 1874, a guard known as "Bud" Robinson, regularly employed at night with Corporal Shaw and Sargeant Chitty, came into an old sugar house, on the Lake Jackson plantation, in Brazoria county, where the convicts sleep.

John Harris, a negro convict, asked their permission to go to the dispensary to procure something to put in an aching tooth. Bud Robinson directed him to go to his bunk with the rest of the men and come down afterward. He obeyed, and when the men were in their beds he stood up. When questioned why he did so, he replied, "I must go to the dispensary."

He was first put in the stocks, and while in there was beaten in the head with clubs until covered with blood. Then he was taken out in an insensible condition, and when he partially recovered Bud Robinson snapped a pistol in his face. Sergeant Chitty, standing by, did not attempt to interfere. The snapping of capped and loaded pistols in the faces of convicts is an every day occurrence. John Harris finally recovered and stood up, when Robinson, Chitty and Shaw commenced throwing burning embers from the fire into his face. The sufferer begged piteously to them to desist, but the sport (?) continued until twelve o'clock at night, when they whipped him, striking him between five and six hundred lashes. The prisoner then went into the hospital and was sick nearly two months.

I was a witness to this cruelty. While I was on guard at the railroad I have seen as many as seventy-five convicts employed in wheeling dirt drop down in the "runs," sick or dead. Eight or ten of them died instantly. This was in the months July and August, 1873. They were immediately covered up with barrows of dirt. Those not dead, but simply rendered senseless by the heat, were deluged with three or four pails of water, and again forced into the line.

Scenes of similar cruelty, on different railroads, continue up to the present time, or did when I left in November, 1874. Last winter there were three or four men working on the Rusk tramway, under the Foreman Bleakly, who walked away from under the shot guns of the guards, and when commanded to return, replied, "No, we had rather die than live." A negro called "Water Witch" was instantly killed and two white men were badly wounded. The other negro of the party was also killed, but I cannot remember his name.

They are compelled to attend divine service every Sunday morning, but in marching back to their cells the slightest act was punished. From one to six are put in the stocks every Sunday. Their food has consisted of corn bread and boiled beef, from the time I was employed there nearly three years ago. Last winter on the Columbia tap road running from Houston to Columbia seven out of ten men who worked there from October until March, were barefooted, and most of the time up to their knees in water, the prairie being extremely wet. When the governor or any committee appointed by the legislature visited the penitentiary as was also the case when "Brick" Pomeroy visited them, a grand dinner is given, and these officials are assured that these are the rations furnished three times a day. I have heard the employees of Messrs. Ward, Dewey & Co., and Colonel Ward himself say to visitors that the "stocks" are their only mode of punishment, and that is confined to extreme cases. Until the completion of the new building for the reception of female convicts, favored prisoners of the opposite sex were admitted to their apartments at night. The only passage from the weaving room where women and men are promiscuously employed was past the men's sinks where a number were congregated at all hours of the day, and where the most obscene language could constantly be heard. Two of these women, to my certain knowledge, became pregnant, and their infants died from exposure. I heard of other cases, but only mention those which came under my immediate observation. Out door work commenced before daylight and continued until after dark, or as late as it was safe to trust the prisoners in the darkness. On most of the railroads and farms, prisoners work half a day, and sometimes through the whole of Sunday. All of the foregoing statement is made from my personal knowledge and observation. I could tell from hearsay a great deal more, but being under oath, confine my assertions strictly to what I myself know. When I notified Sergt. Chitty of my intentions to leave, he gave me a time check. I took it to Houston, and was obliged to take it out in clothing. I disposed of this for money enough to pay my passage to Jacksonville. Not being able to find employment. I went to Galveston, where, through the kindness of Captain Fulton, the mayor, I procured passage to New Orleans.

SUPERIOR CRIMINAL COURT FOR THE PARISH OF NEW ORLEANS—New Orleans, March 20th, 1875.—Personally appeared before me, John Fitzpatrick, clerk of the superior district court of the parish of Orleans,

The undersigned authority, who, after being sworn, doth depose and say he is the party who has made the foregoing statement, relative to the cruelty to the convicts in the state penitentiary of Huntsville, Texas, and that the above statement is made voluntarily, and with the sole object of improving the moral and physical condition of the said convicts.

SAMUEL WRIGHT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 20th day of March, A. D., in the year 1875.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Clerk superior criminal court for the parish of Orleans.

Tramp Printers.

[From the Des Moines Register.]

Probably no occupation in life has in its ranks as many wanderers as the art typographical. Every printing-office has its legends of their coming and going. Two years ago died at Bucyrus O., Thos. Wallace, who was a compositor in Des Moines twenty-two years before. Prior to that he was at Iowa City, and set type on the journal of the first Territorial Legislature. He had worked, at the time of his death, in 2,700 different offices, and went to the printer's reward at the ripe age of eighty years. As an evidence of the different ages in which he plied his art, he pulled a Ramage press in 1821, and in 1870 set type for "Petroleum V. Nasby," in Toledo, O.

"Matchet"—if he ever had any other name, no one this side of his christening fount was ever able to discover it—commenced his career in Scotland in 1820. The first year the Legislature was in session in Des Moines, Matchet appeared here as an actor, in the first theatrical performance given in this city. He had but one eye, and, like most of the tramps, had an unbounded capacity for benzine. He was a composition in equal parts of printer, actor and vagabond, and excelled in each character. Ten or twelve years after he trod the boards in Des Moines he came back, the last time traveling on a pass on the dirt road, which he traversed for lack of lucre wherewith to pay stage fare. The second time he appeared as a printer, and a good one he was, too. He worked on the old Citizen until he had accumulated twenty dollars. Then he started for Georgia, intending to tramp the entire distance. Two years ago an old, grizzled and wrinkled man entered the Register composing room about midnight. With easy nonchalance he introduced himself as "Old Matchet" The next day he was given work, and the next, being Sunday, he squandered his day's wages in forty-rod whisky, and that night he slept in the press-room. He estimated that the aggregate miles of his tramps exceeded sixty thousand. One trip was from Fort Leavenworth to California. He was about seventy years old when he left Des Moines, and set fine type without the aid of spectacles. His favorite expression, when offered a ride or when asked why he traveled afoot, was that it "hurt his feet to ride."

Jack Harrington is another traveling typographer whose fingers have been plied in the printing offices of every State. His first exploit in life was to spend twenty thousand dollars left him by an accumulative but short lived paternal ancester. Then he commenced to tramp and soak himself with the whiskies of all points of the compass. He has probably borrowed half a dollar of every jour printer in the Union, and when he dies will attempt to "stand off" with his undertaker.

Singletary is a most remarkable tramp. Born in Ohio, he worked at his trade until he had accumulated one hundred dollars. Then he started out to see Mexico, which he did in company with Zach Taylor. The close of the war found him at New Orleans, and from there he started with the expressed purpose of visiting every State and Territorial capital. Ten years ago his mission was completed, Des Moines being the last, where he worked on "State work" to raise money to carry him home to Ohio. Nearly all of his tramping was done afoot. He slept in a press-room in preference to a hotel, and in the summer time, was happy while slumbering in a friendly hay mow. Like most of those old style tramps, he was an excellent workman, and could have accumulated a handsome property had he not been under the influence of the Genius of Unrest.

Jack Allen is yet in the land of the living, just coming to the close of a life that has stretched out three-quarters of a century. Unlike most tramps, he has always been strictly temperate. He has probably seen more and seen better than any tramp in the country. Yesterday he left the Register office, where he had labored two weeks. He came here from Austin, Texas, having walked all the way except a strip of about one hundred miles through the Indian Territories, and worked more or less in almost every newspaper town between here and the Lone Star State. He left here en route for Duluth, which, he said, was the only town of seven thousand inhabitants in the United States which he had not visited.

Jack Allcorn has walked until his feet are spread out as a pan-cake. He has counted the ties of half of the railroads in the Union. When he was fifty years old he found himself at Richmond, Virginia, working at his trade. The rebellion commenced and Jack's sentiments told him to go North. The government of the Confederate States wanted his skill in the Government Printing-office, and he remained at Richmond, a gray-coated Confed, guarding his door to see that he did not escape. Six months of this life was a dull dose, and one evening the tramping printer was among the missing. The next time he saw Richmond he was swinging a saber in Sheridan's cavalry. At the close of the war he again took the road, and last winter, his head, white with age, but with a step as light as thirty years before, the unconquerable Jack came marching into Des Moines on the ties of the Valley road. A short period of labor on State work satisfied him, and he left enroute for New Orleans.

It's a conundrum what becomes of old tramps. Wallace is the only one of them that has been known to die; the others are still on the go, and give no symptoms of a relapse into either the grave or quiet. If they should die, they wouldn't be satisfied in the other world unless there was some corner of it that they hadn't visited.

Weather.

[By telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, March 25—For south Atlantic and gulf states partly cloudy and warmer weather. East of the lower Mississippi, south east to south west winds. Falling barometer and rain west of Alabama.

Phi Kappa Sigma.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Phi-Kappa-Sigma is in session. Reports show unprecedented prosperity. Membership 3,500. Banquet to-night at the Continental.

THE MURDEROUS MACHETE.

A Terrible Religious Massacre in Acapulco, Mexico.

Desperate Plot to Murder a Church Full of Presbyterians by Mexican Catholics—Heroism of a Brave Woman.

A Horrible and Bloody Butchery.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The New York Herald's Acapulco correspondent gives the details of a terrible religious massacre in that town, on the night of January 26, 1875. Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation of the city of Mexico, was invited to Acapulco last year by a lawyer named Procopo Diaz, and others, to organize a new congregation, the nucleus of which had already existed nearly a year. Finding no suitable substitute Rev. Mr. Hutchinson came down in December and took temporary charge of the church.

About ninety persons were found desirous of embracing the new doctrine and an old vacant Catholic church was rented, and on the twenty-fourth of January was opened in due form. Hutchinson preached twice that day.

During the previous month threats were thrown out by the adherents of Catholicity against their religious opponents. The former claim to have been systematically insulted by the Protestants who had a small newspaper organ.

The latter energetically deny doing anything more than fairly discuss

SECTARIAN DOGMAS.

A prayer meeting was held by Hutchinson the evening of the 25th, and a similar gathering agreed on for the following evening. This meeting was held, but Hutchinson being ill, was not able to be present.

The Protestant church has only two doors, both on the street, one was closed and the other, nearer to town, open. In front at the door between it and the street a tree grows. Under the shade of this tree and at either side of the door, watching the proceedings within the church,

THE ASSASSINS,

numbering some thirty-five or forty men, took their stand.

Procopio Diaz had addressed the congregation in the place of the absent minister, and they were singing a hymn, when eight or ten of the cut throats outside entered and dividing among themselves, occupied stands near either side of the pulpit. Without any sign or warning whatever, these incarnate devils bared their murderous machetes and commenced an

INDISCRIMINATE SLAUGHTER

of the peaceful inmates of the church—not entirely indiscriminate, for the leader of the murderous band and one of his men marked out Diaz as their special victim. A couple of machete blows were aimed at his head, which, if received in full force must have terminated his existence. As it happened, he had sufficient presence of mind to dodge his head behind the pulpit and a portion of the board was cut through, before the weapon reached its mark. He drew a pistol and tried to fire, but the assailants were too quick for him and the leader inflicted a ghastly gash on his pistol hand. While this was passing the heroic wife of Diaz picked up a chair, rushed upon one of her husband's would-be murderers, pinned him to the wall, and by main force wrenched the machete from his bloody hands. With this she still defended herself, and hastened to the aid of Diaz. Perceiving a favorable opportunity she said to her husband, "Now fire." He did so, and fatally shot the leader. Within the church a bloody and murderous hand to hand fight waged for six or eight minutes. The machete was wielded with fearful effect. Human flesh was cut and gashed like bullock's meat, while blood streamed in torrents over the floor, now encumbered by dying and wounded men and women, ten or a dozen shots were fired and a few from the assailed, some of whom had revolvers.

AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE ON SLAUGHT

those who were near the door attempted to escape. This was a fatal mistake, for as the affrighted worshippers gained the street they were deliberately cut down by ambushed ruffians stationed on both sides of the door outside. In this way the American citizen Henry Morris met his death. His head was nearly severed from his body by a machete blow, and his chest was cut open at a single blow. He and two others and a woman were killed outright, and eleven others wounded more or less severely—of whom several have since died. Morris is a colored man from Boston. He leaves a wife and several children.

The massacre commenced about ten minutes before eight o'clock, and lasted six or eight minutes. The first news which the authorities had of the massacre was through one of the wounded men called John El Negro, who made his way to the plazza and a drug store. There he was met by Major Francisco Mejia, the commander of the few federal troops stationed about Acapulco. Mejia at once stared on a run to the scene of action some 400 yards off, and a few minutes later the town police, followed soon after by federal troops from the castle, were on the ground. More than five minutes could not have elapsed from the closing of the battle to the time when the authorities reached their posts. As usual in such cases, the police and their allies

WERE TOO LATE.

They got to the battle field only in time to pick up the dead and wounded, but not early enough to arrest upon the spot or follow up any one who could be immediately recognized as participating in the dreadful tragedy. One of the assassins, who was desperately wounded and could not get out of the way was taken into custody and placed in close confinement. His deposition has been taken in which, of course, he figured as a spectator. Only a couple of other wounded were apprehended but as nobody has appeared to implicate them, the prosecution may be looked upon as abandoned.

The United States steamer Saranac, Captain Walter W. Queen, was ordered to Acapulco, Mexico, from San Francisco nearly ten days ago, and has probably reached her destination. The object of her voyage is to investigate the report of the massacre of American citizens residing at that place, who, it is said, have suffered martyrdom on account of their being protestants. The instructions of Captain Queen require that he shall not be aggressive nor demand anything, but it is to ascertain the actual facts, which, it is understood, he will do through our consul at that place, and then he will hear the Mexican side and report to the secretary of the navy. If satisfaction is not given to our naval representative, he will remain at Acapulco to await further orders.

Our government has received from the Mexican government assurances that the disgraceful affair at Acapulco in January last is most emphatically condemned as the work of a mob of fanatics, and that the government of Mexico is not only anxious to suppress the persons participating in the helpless men and women, but the minister of war has sent such additional troops as will enable the military commander at Acapulco to preserve the peace and bring the offender to justice. The last official dispatch to the minister of war from the military commandant at Acapulco was to the effect: "There is nothing new at this place. The public tranquility has been entirely re-established."

Bessy's Narrative.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

Youth is always attractive. So is innocence. But youth and innocence united and joined to sunny locks and clad in a neat, tight-fitting jacket with "a trim white collar," and surmounted by a coquetish cocked hat "with a blue feather," why, where's the use trying to resist a thing like that? In war times, particularly around about the Trout house in Atlanta, and the Brown hotel in Macon, the widow of a confederate colonel from Virginia was wont to set the whole post department wild. But, lord! Bessy Turner puts the very thought to shame; for she is the rose and expectancy of Plymouth; done up in gilded edges for the benefit of Beecher; a star witness—a blushful *debutante* with the stage talents of a veteran—who tells her story in a shy, incisive way, fitting her voice to the people and passions indicated in her narration, using her fan unconsciously, and carrying all before her dreadful artlessness. How she was not a servant but a child's companion in the Tilton household; how she rejected the overtures of the gushing Theodore; how she came to form an ill opinion of the literary character; how she entertained her own notions as to the doctrine of affinity; in a word, how she escaped a series of sentimental snares and pitfalls dexterously laid to entrap a virtue that never budged or wavered, pre-

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Grand Jury Pr

DeKalb Super

MARCH TER

GEORGIA, DeKA

We, the Grand Jurors,
for the March Term of th
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The public buildings we
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We are happy to report
our citizens are industrio
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We would also take the
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to refrain from all acts th
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In taking leave of his Ho
L. Hopkins, we tender
thanks for the able, dign
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body.

We also tender our thank
prompt Solicitor General,
for his courtesy to this b
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his duties.

We respectfully request t
to be published in THE A
TUTION and Herald.

JOHN BRY
Reubin D. Evans, John
Russell Smith, John
James L. Born, Hendl
J. B. Morgan, Hezek
Robert J. Hadden, Miles
David Chestnut, Franc
John S. C. Wilson, Willia
James Spruel, Augu
Isaac N. Nash, Willia
John R. Geor

SECOND W

We, the Grand Jury, fully
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We have conferred with
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We have also conferred w
and he knows of nothing fo
We therefore respectfully
honor to discharge us.

THOMAS P. WEL

DEKALB SUPER
March

In accordance with the
Grand Jury, it is ordered by
the above presentments
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
JOHN T
Solic
mar26-d&w1t

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WE are sole agents fo
TLE COAL AND IR
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Steam Coal! Steam Coal!
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For Sal
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Apples trees, 16 for one doll
JOHN EDGAR WA
mar25–35t No. 9 Alab

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
[illegible] Daily and Weekly Constitution [illegible] mar11–[illegible]

ATLANTA.
Friday Morning, March 26, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia, January Term.

Blue Ridge	[illegible]	Macon	[illegible]
Western	00	Flint	22
Northern	00	Coweta	19
Atlanta	37	Rome	10
Southern	1	Cherokee	19
Oconee	0	Augusta	8
Albany	10	Middle	1
Southwestern	23	Ocmulgee	27
Pataula	9	Eastern	5
Chattahoochee	23	Brunswick	2

The daily proceedings are reported for the Atlanta Constitution by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of The Constitution, to others $2 00 per copy.

Georgia Reports, volumes 46, 47, 48 and [illegible] bound, new and elegantly bound, at a reasonable price, from W. A. Hemphill & Co.

New Advertisements.

Goods from the fire at auction.
Florida oranges at Powers & Son.
Law card of C. P. Lumpkin.
Grand sale of furniture at auction.
Stop at the Davis house.
$25 reward for horse.
Ripley's crockery auction.
Bankrupt notice.
Rentz's female minstrels.
Grand jury presentments of DeKalb county.

Parkins & Jennings,

32 Broad Street, near the Bridge.
White Pine Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mantels, Moulding, &c.

A large stock in store at prices lower than ever. jan15—wed-fri&sun-dtf

Fresh Spring Goods.

Messrs. Furchgott, Benedict & Co.,

Take pleasure in announcing the arrival of a splendid line of new spring silks, dress goods, parasols, kid gloves, grenadines, Hamburg edgings, hosiery, notions, ribbons, ladies straw hats (new styles), linens, table damask, towels, napkins, etc., etc., which are now offered at their low popular prices at 54 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

☞ For other prices and information in regard to the cheapest goods in the city, read our large advertisement. mar25—dtf

Pipe laying is going on vigorously.

White, Checked and Fancy Matting, 21 Marietta street. mar21—d1w

From January, 1873, to March 25, 1875, Judge John B. Steward, Ordinary of DeKalb county, has issued 387 marriage licenses.

Wm. A. Haygood.—New Carpets, Mattings, etc. mar21—d1w

The next number of the Sunny South will contain a poem on Stone Mountain, written by Rev. A. Means, D. D., and handsomely illustrated.

Call and see my stock.
Wm. A. Haygood,
mar21—d1w 21 Marietta street.

Decatur comes to the front with a newspaper, the Comic Advertiser, edited by Hiram J. Williams. It is profusely illustrated with humorous cuts. Max Adeler, Josh Billings, M. Quad, Dave Longshire, and all the noted humorists, write for it.

$8 00. Sets of Teeth. $8 00.

Teeth extracted without pain, at Dr Gurley's, 33½ Whitehall.
mar25—dtf

The city has laid down a sewer to connect with the parade ground.

The meeting at Trinity church increases in interest. Preaching to-night at the regular hour.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at the hall this evening, at 7½ o'clock. All members are requested to meet promptly.
E. B. Chamberlin,
Recording Sec'y.

$8 00. Sets of Teeth. $8 00.

Teeth extracted without pain at Dr. Gurley's, 33½ Whitehall street.
mar25—dtf

Police Notes.—Dave Allen and Sallie Coleman were arrested yesterday for fornication. They will probably marry out. There were eleven city cases during the day.

Remember that Ripley's auction of crockery continues to-day, and Dave Johnson's eloquent voice can still be heard.

The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Isaac H. Haas, is this day changed to Haas Bros.
Isaac H. Haas,
Joseph C. Haas,
Atlanta, March 20, 1875—dtf

Dead Soldier Dug Up.—Yesterday afternoon, while some workmen were digging in the lot around by Rev. Mr. Edens on Nelson street, in the third ward, they found the bones of a man, some clothing still attached to them. They are supposed to be the remains of some soldier who died during the siege of this city. The bones were placed together in a log, and will be buried.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. W. S. Everett, of the firm of M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., offering $25 reward for the recovery of a stolen horse.

$8 00. Sets of Teeth. $8 00.

Teeth extracted without pain at Dr. Gurley's, 33½ Whitehall.
mar25—dtf

Messrs. P. & G. T. Dodd & Co. commenced the work of excavation yesterday, at the corner of Pryor and Alabama streets, for their new store.

C. H. Filley, President. J. W. Butcher, Vice President.
D. L. Skidmore, Sec'y and Treas
"Western Oil Company,"
St. Louis, Missouri
Steam Oil Refiners, Manufacturers of Railway and Machine Oils, Car and Axle Grease and Refined Tallow.
All Southern orders must be sent to
Jas. E. Tate,
P. O. Box 226
mar14—d1m&w3t Atlanta, Ga.

The business in Fulton Superior Court will be called at the approaching term in the order in which it occurs on the book of calendars, commencing with the first open case.

A true extract from the minutes.
James D. Collins, C. S. C.
mar23—d2t-tues&sun

Street and Sidewalk Topics.

—The show people all over the country are feeling the hard times.

—Crabs in market yesterday at five cents apiece.

—At the meeting of the chamber of commerce yesterday horse shoes, made of Georgia manufactured steel, from Scofield's rolling mill, were exhibited.

—The last street attraction yesterday was a man with an accordeon on his back [illegible] a drum, with triangle attached. He would play the accordeon and by working his foot a string attached brought forth music from the instruments above.

—We were asked yesterday by a married lady if her husband went to see the Cancan would we report to her if we saw him at DeGive's last night. Suppose our answer must be on the principle that governed Sam Weller in Pickwick, who, when asked by the justice, whether he saw his father in the court, gazed straight up the chandelier to the ceiling and responded that he did not.

—It is customary in some places for young men to linger around church doors at the close of service to gaze at the fair ones of the congregation as they make their exit from the church. The Philadelphia police recently made a raid upon several men of this character and fines were imposed on them. There are complaints in our city sometimes.

Central Railroad.

Yesterday about the middle of the day, it was whispered around by a few knowing ones, that the Central railroad had made arrangements to anticipate the payment of about a million of its bonds, which fall due in September next. Close inquiry confirmed the rumor, and developed the following facts:

The Central railroad, in 1865, issued bonds amounting to about $960,000, payable in ten years, for the purpose of rebuilding the road, which had been destroyed by Sherman in his march to the sea. These bonds do not fall due until September next; but the condition of the finances is such that they have determed to call them in at once, and as the larger amount of them are held in New York, they have advertised in the New York Journal of Commerce, calling for these bonds. Payment will be made at par with interest to date, [illegible] to fund [illegible] is open. This will surprise a great many old croakers, who have been looking at the road and doing nothing but grumbling. This action speaks for itself, and will be hailed with [illegible].—Savannah Advertiser.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

The Police Question.

Called Session—Reducing Expenses of Police Force—Stockholders' Convention of Georgia R. R. Invited to Meet in Atlanta.

Atlanta, March 25, 1875.

Council met. Present, his honor Mayor Hammock, and Aldermen Maddox, West and Haas, and Councilmen Goodwin, Goldsmith, Ellis, Garmany, Richardson, Hunt, Turner, Morris.

HARRIS COUNTY SUFFERERS.

Col. James M. Mobley, of Harris county, in a communication, asked council to consider the matter of assisting the sufferers and taking such action as their wisdom and generous hearts might decide. Referred to the finance committee.

REDUCTION OF EXPENSES.

His honor the Mayor, stated that he had called the General Council together, at the request of the Police Commissioners, to consider the matter of reducing the expenses of the Police Force. On motion, the Police Commissioners were heard from, and the following report was read by Col. E. Y. Clarke, one of the Commissioners:

Honorable Mayor and Members of the General Council:

Gentlemen—It is the duty of the General Council to prescribe, by ordinance, the number of officers and men on the police force, affix their pay. If any change in number and to or compensation of the force is intended, it must be effected by ordinance before the police election on or before the first day of April.

Appreciating the general desire on the part of Council and our citizens, for a reduction of the expenses in all departments of the city government, and seeing the necessity for retrenchment, the Police Commissioners held an informal meeting some days ago, and, after consultation, determined to suggest to Council several plans by which the expenses of the force might be reduced, if the honorable Council should think reduction in this department necessary or expedient and a committee was appointed to lay these plans before Council. The Commissioners differ in opinion, both as to the propriety and plan of reduction, but are willing to express their individual opinions if requested. The General Council, having charge of the finances, know what they can afford to appropriate, and if they determine that curtailment is necessary, the following plans are indicated for their consideration:

1ST PLAN—REDUCTION OF FORCE AND NOT OF PAY.

	PER. AN.
1 chief, per annum	$ 1,800 50
2 lieutenants, each $1,200	2,400 00
1 detective	912 50
32 men (including two station house keepers $2 25 per diem)	26,280 00
Total expense of force	$31,392 50

2D PLAN—REDUCTION OF PAY AND NOT OF FORCE.

1 chief, per annum	$ 1,600
2 lieutenants, $1,100 each	2,200
1 detective	900
4 sergeants, $2.25 per diem	3,285
32 men, (including station house keeper at $2 00 per diem)	23,360
Total expense of force	$31,345

THIRD PLAN—REDUCTION OF FORCE AND PAY

1 Chief	$ 1,600
2 Lieutenants at $1,100 each	2,200
1 Detective	900
32 men, including station house keepers at $2 00 per diem	23,360
Total expense of force	$28,060

FOURTH PLAN—WITH THREE RELIEFS.

35 men at $2 00 per diem	$ 25,200
3 Lieutenants, to furnish horses, $1,100 each	3,300
1 Detective	900
2 Station house keepers, 2 reliefs	1,620
1 Chief	1,800
	$32 820

Saving under 1st plan about	$ 4,500
" " 2d " "	4,700
" " 3d " "	8,000
" " 4th " "	3,000

PRESENT PLAN—WITH TWO RELIEFS.

30 men at $2 25 per diem	$ 24,300
2 Lieutenants at $1,200 each	2,400
4 Sergeants at $2 50 per diem each	3 600
2 Detectives at $75 00 per month	1,800
2 station house keepers at $2 25 each per diem	1,620
1 Chief	1,800
Total expense of force	35,520

Respectfully submitted,
E. Y. Clarke,
W. T. Goldsmith,
Sub Committee Commissioners

Councilman Ellis moved to refer the report to the Ordinance and Police committees, with instructions to report the fourth plan by ordinance.

Alderman Maddox doubted the propriety of abolishing the office of sergeants and increasing the number of Lieutenants. He was opposed to any increase of expenses over that of last year.

Alderman Haas stated that the expenses of last year including extra police for the fair was $30,000

Police Commissioner Goldsmith said that the Board estimated the perquisites received by the former Chief at $4,000. The Board did not think under the charter the Chief could be allowed the perquisites and so recommended that the Chief be paid a salary of $2,000, which the council reduced to $1,800. Now no costs go to the Chief or the city. If the Chief received perquisites and no salary the expenses would be reduced $3,000 and the total expense be about the same as last year. He thought the sergeants very useful. Three reliefs would necessitate having six sergeants.

Councilman Goodwin stated that the expenses of last year were about the same as this year. The difference arose from the fact that the Chief was paid a salary instead of perquisites. As much money went into the treasury now as before. The question was sergeants or no sergeants. He favored having only one detective.

Councilman Ellis remarked that to levy $1 75 tax on a man for costs to be paid into the treasury was an extra tax, and therefore none had been collected. He considered that a policeman doing duty for eight hours could do more efficient service than one on duty for twelve hours. He favored having three reliefs. One policeman could be detailed as sergeant.

Alderman Maddox said he was unprepared to vote now on the question. He favored retaining one detective and the sergeants. The sergeants did as good service as the lieutenants and cost less.

Police Commissioner Smith said the sergeants were virtually made lieutenants. There was not a great deal of difference between them. One lieutenant has charge of the entire city, while a sergeant is on duty on either side of the railroad. The sergeant has a smaller area. The sergeants can act as policemen and receive no extra pay.

Ald. Haas—I believe that plan will do.

Ald. Maddox—So do I.

Councilman Goldsmith moved that the committee be instructed to report to-night.

Councilman Ellis said some of the Police Commissioners entertained different opinions from the committee. He was ready to vote on the matter, but thought it better to maturely consider it before action.

Councilman Richardson wanted to give the matter more serious attention.

The motion was lost.

The motion to refer prevailed.

Ald. Maddox moved to adjourn until Saturday night. Lost.

Ald. West moved to adjourn until Friday night. Lost.

IMPORTANT MOVE.

Ald. Maddox offered the following, which was adopted,

Whereas, The city of Atlanta fully appreciating the importance of the Georgia railroad as a valuable auxiliary to the commerce of the city, and believing that there is a community of interest between the terminal points of the road and its stockholders.

Whereas, The people of Atlanta are desirous of maintaining their kindly relations with the Georgia railroad, and of cultivating the acquaintance of its stockholders.

Therefore resolved, That we hereby invite the stockholders of the Georgia railroad to hold their convention of 1876 in Atlanta, and tender them the freedom and hospitalities of the city.

Resolved, That a committee of ten, composed of the mayor, two aldermen, three councilmen and five citizens, be appointed to attend the May convention in Augusta as an indication of our desires in this matter.

His honor, the mayor, stated that he would announce the committee at the next meeting.

AFTER THE ABSENTEES.

Ald. Haas stated that there were reports concerning the reason why certain members were absent to-night, and suggested the appointment of a committee, of which the mayor should be chairman (and the city attorney added) to investigate the matter.

Councilman Goodwin—Can I—can we act in this matter? If we can, the author of the motion is a fit man to serve on the committee.

On motion council adjourned until next Tuesday night.

All the railroads centering in Atlanta (except the State road) have agreed to transport delegates to the State Sunday School Convention [illegible] and return free. Schools along the line of the State road desiring to send delegates will at once notify W. J. Houston of the name and number of delegates in order that special arrangements may be perfected with the State road. The press on the line of the road will please notice this fact.

—Mr Smith, of the firm of Smith & Motes, left last night for New York, to purchase new instruments and stock for their gallery. They hope to be ready for business in thirty days. Their gallery will be refitted in elegant style in every particular and they will be better prepared than ever to make first-class work. Their [illegible] are requested to save their orders for them.

We call special attention to the law card of C. P. Lumpkin, of LaFayette, Walker county. He is an [illegible] and energetic lawyer.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court—Adjournment of the City Court—Business Before Judge Erskine, &c.

The Supreme Court.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY HARRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

Supreme Court of Georgia, Atlanta, March 24, 1875.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 22. Argument concluded.

No. 23. The State of Georgia vs. The Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. Illegality, from Fulton. R. Toombs, N. J. Hammond, attorney-general, for the state. W. H. Hull, Hillyer & Bro., contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Hull, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

The City Court.

HON. R. J. COWART, JUDGE.

The city court met yesterday morning at nine o'clock.

A verdict of not guilty was received in the case of the State vs. Henry Banks, colored, charged with stealing a Newfoundland dog from Mr. R. P. Tatum. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The case was submitted to them Wednesday afternoon, and they hung all night. H. C. Glenn for defence.

The being no further business ready for action, court adjourned until the 19th day of April.

The United States Courts.

HON. JOHN ERSKINE, JUDGE.

The courts met at ten o'clock, and transacted the following business:

CIRCUIT COURT.

Frederick M. Lawrence vs. Andrew J. Rogers, administrator. Assumpsit. Judgment confessed to the plaintiffs for $950 in full of principal, interest and costs. Hammond & Son for plaintiffs; Bleckly contra.

DISTRICT COURT.

The United States vs. William Henderson, jr. Information for illicit distilling. Trial. Verdict, not guilty. Phillips & McConnell for defence.

Same vs. Henry F. McCollum. Information for illicit distilling. Plead guilty. Sentence suspended. Gartrell for defence.

Same vs. David P. Bowen. Information for working in an illicit distillery. Order to forfeit bond. Hill, Cowart and Bray for defence.

Same vs. A. J Bradley, William Henderson, jr., Thomas Henderson, LaFayette Henderson, Calvin Henderson. Retailing unlawfully. Motion granted to enter exhoneretur on bonds.

The courts then adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

The Magistrates.

FIGHT IN A COURT ROOM.

Yesterday afternoon, his honor, Justice Butt, tried two well-known negro characters for vagrancy. They were Lizzie Patterson and Jennie South. The trial gave rise to a lively scene, which does not often happen in a justice court room. A negro witness, Laura Smith, was testifying to the idle and immoral life which Lizzie Patterson led, had been burning with indignation for some time, and who could restrain herself no longer, went for her. In less time than we take to mention it, the fuming damsel had gathered from Laura's head more than hair enough to make a mourning ring of the very largest size, and would have inflicted other injuries had not Officer McGhee interfered. Lizzie tried hard to whip McGhee out, but after a lively tussle he threw her on the floor. She loomed up in a moment, and gathering up a chair she again charged the officer, and flourished her chair so successfully that it took three policemen to manage her. Finally Lieutenant Langley rapped her over the head with his fist, and Lizzie betook herself from fighting to cursing, in which latter accomplishment she beat anything the court had ever heard. Both she and Jennie were sent to jail in default of bond, to appear before the city court.

HELP FOR THE SUFFERERS.

An Appeal from Warrenton.

Called Meeting of the Citizens with the Chamber of Commerce.

At the chamber of commerce meeting yesterday, it was determined to have this morning at 11 o'clock, a meeting of citizens with the chamber, to consider some plan to aid the section so piteously devastated by the tornado. It is therefore hoped that a large number of our leading and noble-hearted citizens will attend.

ATLANTA NEVER FAILS

to do her duty to suffering humanity, and rarely, if ever before has there been greater necessity for generous action than the present. We are informed that the newspaper accounts, terrible as they are, fall far short of the terrible reality. Col. R. F. Maddox in the council last night had the matter of relief referred, and the finance committee will see if anything can be done. We have received the following

APPEAL FROM WARRENTON;

Warrenton, Ga, March 24.

At a meeting of the citizens of Warren county, a committee, consisting of A. S. Morgan, chairman, and Charles S. DuBose, secretary and treasurer, and eight other gentlemen were appointed to solicit aid for the sufferers from Saturday's storm. The committee was instructed to seek assistance from all persons, and to ask contributions from Augusta, Atlanta and Macon. Any funds, money, clothing or provisions sent to either of the above named gentlemen will be promptly distributed by the committee.

THE MEETING THIS MORNING.

We hope to see largely attended and a plan organized to raise funds for the desolated districts. In the meantime any funds sent to Mayor C. C. Hammock, or to the Constitution will be acknowledged through these columns and properly applied.

THE OUTRAGE AT NORCROSS.

Statement of Mr. D. U. Sloan.

Editors Constitution:

In the particulars of an outrage at Norcross, "from Cousin John Thrasher," published in the Constitution of 23rd, I notice a few mistakes, which I desire to correct.

The drunken pair who caused the disturbance, were Samuel Knox and William Porter Reid, instead of "Dave Reid" both of whom hail from Tugaloo river, Franklin county Georgia, and are of most respectable families.

The account of the way the difficulty begun is in the main correct. I was alone in the sitting room, whilst the passengers from the down train were eating supper. I heard the row in the hall and when I come to the rescue of Mr. Trammell, who is both old and crippled, they had him down and pistol out. I pulled them off, and Mr. Trammell released, arose, seized Knox, and rushed him violently out the hall door, into piazza, and threw him into the street, Reid followed with pistol in hand, and presented it to shoot Mr. Trammell. I seized the muzzle in my left hand, and threw my right arm around Reid's neck, and while I grappled with him, Mr. Trammell retired to the supper room and shut the door. I then turned Reid loose, who struck me a severe blow with the pistol, cutting through my hat rim, and inflicting a wound on my left temple, also, slightly cutting my neck and ear. I was stunned, and my mind addled by the blow, but was up and about in ten minutes after the fracus. The balance of the story as related in the paper, is about correct. I learn from a most worthy citizen of Atlanta, who is a kinsman of these desperadoes, that they have been a great source of trouble and anxiety to their families, and that it would be a blessing to the country to get rid of them.

Knox is reported to have fled to California, and Reid will probably find it healthier in the future to change his latitude.

Respectfully,
D. U. Sloan.

GOOD NEWS FOR ROME.

A Cotton Factory to be Built at this Place.

[Rome Commercial.]

Mr. Henry Smith yesterday returned to Rome from an extended trip up north and out north-west. He told us yesterday that he met in New York city a Mr. Stott, a Manchester spinner and a man of extensive means. This gentleman has only been in this country for a few weeks, having come hither from England prospecting for the establishment of a cotton factory. Some Philadelphia capitalists have already agreed to take one hundred thousand dollars stock in the factory, no matter where it may be located. Mr. Stott has been corresponding with Mr. Cohen in reference to factory sites about Rome. He also had a conversation with Mr. Smith about the same matter, who presented Mr. Stott with a railroad ticket from New York to this place, so that it should cost him nothing to come down south and "look around." It is thought that Mr. Stott left New York for this place last night. It is to be hoped that when he does come our citizens will give him all possible encouragement; for being a practical spinner conversant with the great factories of Manchester, he will undoubtedly make such a factory a success. With the buzz of cotton spindles all around Rome, our city will move forward with a double-quick march to meet her brilliant future.

I have on hand 75 barrels of choice Northern Peachblow Potatoes.
H. Y. Snow,
mar25—1t Marietta st.

Mayson & Norman will sell at Wooten's stable, on Loyd street, goods saved from the late fire on Decatur.

Powers & Son have choice Florida oranges.

Remember Mayson & Norman's big auction sale to-morrow.

DEKALB SUPERIOR COURT.

The Amount of Business Done—Two Colored men Sent to the Penitentiary for Five Years Each—No License to Retail Liquor to be Granted Hereafter.

In another column will be found the presentments of the grand jury for the first and second weeks of the present term of DeKalb Superior Court. Both grand juries recommend the ordinary, Judge John B. Stewart, not to grant license to retail liquor. Judge Stewart informs us that he will conform to their requests. One or two licenses expire in August, and one in December next.

The session of the court will close this week.

The following

TRUE BILLS

have been found during the term:

Ed Moore and Joe Scruggs, assault with intent to murder.

Ramsey Harris, assault with intent to murder.

Charley Foster and W. Butler, burglary in the night.

Joe Scruggs, assault with intent to murder.

Charles Goldsmith, larceny from the house.

W. H. Newsome, assault with intent to murder.

Bill Davis, misdemeanor.

Clint Cochran, burglary in the night.

Mary A McAlpine, perjury.

Sal Williams, simple larceny.

Adam Harris, assault with intent to murder.

Washington Collier, fornication.

Isaiah Golston, simple larceny.

Bill Davis, assault and battery.

F. F. Julian and Andy Johnson, shooting at another.

W. Austin and W. White, riot.

H. C. Haney, disorderly house.

J. C. Hainey, disorderly house.

Jones Wiggins, John Whitley, Wesley Wiggins, Jack Bennefield, Charles Wood, Wesley Kilgore, affray.

Ham Hudgins, disorderly house.

J. C. Hainey, misdemeanor.

CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES.

Charles Foster and William Butler plead guilty to larceny from the house. Sentenced to work 12 months on the public works of DeKalb county.

Julia Ragsdale plead guilty to fornication. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Clint Cochran found not guilty of the charge of burglary in the night.

Ed Moor found guilty of assault with intent to murder. Sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. Motion made for a new trial.

Charles Goldsmith, col, plead guilty to larceny from the house. Sentenced to work six months on the public works of DeKalb county.

Moses Gordon found guilty of vagrancy. Sentenced to work on the public works of DeKalb county three months.

Hamilton Hudgins plead guilty to retailing liquor without license. Sentenced to pay a fine of $250, and in default of paying the fine and costs in five days to work 12 months on the public works of DeKalb county.

Hamilton Hudgins found not guilty of misdemeanor.

Adam Harris plead guilty to the charge of shooting at another. Sentenced to pay a fine of $25

Pompey Harris found guilty of an assault. Sentenced to work six months on the public works of De Kalb county.

Joe Scruggs found guilty of an assault with intent to murder. Sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

W. H. Newsom plead guilty to an assault. Sentenced to pay a fine of $200

Jordan Veal acquitted of the charge of fornication and adultery.

W. R. Pendley found guilty of an affray, but recommended to mercy. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Mary A. McAlpine found not guilty of perjury.

Among the

PROMINENT CIVIL CAUSES.

are the following:

Georgia Railroad and Banking Company vs. E. T. White and M. A Candler and W. S. Thomson, Trustees Dollar Savings Bank. Ejectment. Verdict of jury in favor of plaintiff for 100 feet right of way, on the premises of the King house, at Stone Mountain.

W. Ezzard, executor of Merrill Collier and Eli J. Hulsey vs. Warren J. Clark. Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff.

James N. Sims recognizes a son of Eliza J. Farmer, an illegitimate of two years and six months, as his child, and desires that the name of the child be changed from Samuel Stewart Farmer to that of Samuel Stewart Sims. Petition granted.

The case of New, et. al. vs Potts, is now being tried. J. T. Glenn, W. H. Hulsey and M. A. Bell, for plaintiff; M. A. Candler and L. J. Winn, for defendant.

FUN AHEAD.

Calico Party.

The ladies of the memorial association held a meeting in the library rooms of the Young Men's association yesterday afternoon. We were gratified at the large attendance and the deep interest manifested. The president was not present, on account of indisposition in her family. Mrs. J. H. Morgan, the vice-president, presided with much grace, and Col. Fry kindly aided the secretary, Mrs. Glover.

The 6th of April is decided upon as the time for the party. The place will be selected at the next meeting of the association. From the arrangements we are satisfied that it will be quite a grand and enjoyable affair.

The following committees were appointed: On arrangements: Chairman, Mrs. Paul Jones. Mrs. J. W. Clayton, Miss Jones, Mrs Austell, Mrs. Philips, Mrs. Overby, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. McGill, Miss Finckney, Miss Sallie Nathan and Mrs. J. M. Johnson.

To the above committee was added Sidney Dell, Esq, Colonels Hoge and Fry, Major J. H. Morgan and Mr. Charley Herbst.

Committee on reception: Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Turpin, Mrs. J. R. Sneed, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Fry, Miss Hattie Fuller, Sallie Edwards.

Committee on crockery: Mrs Wade, Mrs. Willie Clayton and Mrs. T. Garner.

Other arrangements were perfected for the purpose of making the party a success. In fact, in the hands of these ladies it could not be otherwise.

After transacting the business a few half-hours spent in social conversation the meeting adjourned.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY THE POLICE.

Recovery of a Silver Pitcher Stolen from the Second Baptist Church, etc.

Yesterday morning between one and two o'clock, Lieutenant White and Sergeant Langley, of the police, made a descent upon a nest of thieves, and recovered some very valuable property, which had long ago been given up as hopelessly lost. The search was induced by the fact that during the recent burning out of Mrs. Frank, a quantity of cloths and fabrics were taken from her store and carried off. The two officers on Wednesday received some under-ground information as to where they would find a portion, if not all, of these goods, and yesterday morning at the hour above indicated effected on entrance into a negro boarding-house on Decatur street kept by a man named Bowen. They went into a room occupied by a negro man named Reuben Wood, and his wife Mary Wood. Here they instituted a strict search, which was rewarded by rather a startling discovery. They not only recovered three or four remnants of calico, and two remnants of flannel, but in Mrs. Wood's trunk they found the valuable silver pitcher and goblet which

WAS STOLEN FROM THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

nearly two years ago. The goblet was uninjured. The lid of the pitcher was mashed in, but otherwise it also is uninjured. The pitcher was shown to Mr. Callaway and other parties who identified it. Both Wood and his wife were arrested, and will be held until they can explain all about that pitcher, as well as Mrs. Frank's goods. Wood is a man who has borne a worse than doubtful character for a long time, but now it is almost certain that he will be put where he can't carry off any more silver pitchers in a hurry. The recovery of these goods shows the wisdom of keeping old officers on the force, who remember crimes committed years ago.

DEAD INFANT FOUND.

Effort to Conceal the Body in the Woods.

Coroner's Inquest, &c.

Yesterday morning between seven and eight o'clock, as Mr. John Wilmoth, a butcher on Decatur street, was passing through a wooded lot in the rear of Gen Gartrell's place, he had his attention attracted by a displacement of the earth, at the foot of a small tree. Approaching the spot he discovered, considerably to his surprise, the dead body of a white boy baby lying in an old sugar box, and loosely covered with rags. Near the spot was found the placenta. The childs head was crushed, and the skull broken. It had evidently been placed in the spot only a few hours before it was discovered. The earth around, as well as the top of the box looked as if it had been scratched by dogs trying to get at the body.

THE INQUEST, ETC.

Mr. Wilmoth promptly notified the police of his startling discovery and through them the coroner. A jury was impaneled by Constable Little, consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. C. P. Steadman, J. M. Brown, T. L. Clower, D. W. Langston, S. W. Puttell, J. P. Young and R. J. Jordan. Dr. Roach attended them and made the post mortem examination. He tested the child's lungs by placing them in water, and decided that it was still-born and had never breathed. He also satisfied himself that it was a seven months child. The appearances indicated that it had probably been born Tuesday night, although not placed where it was found until Wednesday night. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts. The body was taken in charge for burial by the coroner. There is no clew yet discovered that gives the slightest information as to the matter. She was probably some poor woman, not blessed with much of this world's goods, and who adopted this method of concealing her frailty.

THE CANCAN.

Madam Cerito's Last Night.

DeGive's Filled with a Motley Crowd to Witness an Indecent Performance.

The Cancan was performed last night at DeGive's theatre, which was well filled with a male audience. Men of all classes were there—some of the prominent married men of the city. The character of the performance may be very well judged from a conversation of two middle-aged sinners coming away after the close. Said one, "Well, Smith, I feel heartily ashamed of myself for being at DeGive's to night." "As for me," promptly answered Smith, "I'll never acknowledge that I was there."

For suggestive and brazen exposure of the person, voluptuous vulgarity of movement, and broad indecencies of manner and language, the like was never known at DeGive's, and we unhesitatingly affirm that a second performance attempted in Atlanta would have led to the arrest of the whole party. The utter shamelessly of the acting last night, and its corrupting character can hardly be expressed, and we trust that the troupe will be dispersed by the law, if they do dot discard their indecencies.

Memorial Day.

The ladies of the association held a meeting in the library rooms of the young men's association, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for decoration day, (April 26th). It was a gratification to see so many in attendance, and to witness the interest manifested.

The secretary read a letter from Hon. B. H. Hill, saying that he highly appreciated the compliment conveyed to him in a letter requesting him to be the orator of the day, but that his business engagements were such as to prevent his being in the city at that time. That he regretted it, but that in thought he would be with them.

General Colquitt was then selected as the orator.

Bishop Beckwith communicated to the association his sympathy, and also his regrets that his engagements would prevent his being in Atlanta on the 26th of April. The Rev. Dr. Spaulding of the First Baptist church was then selected to conduct the religious services of the day.

Schane's band will furnish the music for the occasion.

The association will meet on Tuesday next, at which time all the arrangements will be perfected.

General William MacRae.

It was with unfeigned pleasure that we welcomed "home again" on yesterday our old friend and comrade of the days that tried men's souls, Gen. William MacRae. Gen. MacRae, now a citizen of Georgia and resident of Atlanta, is superintendent of the Georgia State railroad, running from Atlanta to Chattanooga, in the management of which he has displayed so much skill, energy and knowledge of his business that he has made hosts of friends.

Of course we fought a few battles over again and talked war talk. If all the men of the south had done their duty as Gen. MacRae did his, we would not now have to mourn the failure of a cause so deservedly dear to all good men in our midst. To say that Gen. MacRae, from his promotion to the command of a brigade, took position in the very foremost rank of the very best officers in Lee's army is indeed high praise. It is literally true, however, and North Carolina has just cause to be proud of him.—*Wilmington, N. C., Journal.*

OBITUARY.

POWELL—Died, the infant son of G. W. L. and Sabie Powell, at three o'clock, a. m., March 25th, 1875.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. P. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, LaFayette, Walker county, Georgia. Will pay prompt attention to the collection of claims and all business entrusted to his care in the several Courts for the counties of Walker, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon and Whitfield. Refers, by permission, to W. A. Hemphill & Co., Proprietors Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga; Hon. C. D. McCutchen, Judge Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit, Dalton; Ga., Hon. J. W. H. Underwood, Judge Superior Court, Rome Circuit, Rome, Georgia.
mar23, 1875—d6m

TEN CENT COLUMN.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

☞ All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

FLORIDA ORANGES.—TWENTY BARrels just received. Choice and fresh.
mar26—d1t W. POWERS & SON.

LADIES' AUCTION.—COME LADIES dear, You not fear, At 3 to day, For it will pay Oh, come we say, on this Good Friday, to see Johnson & Ripley.
mar26—d1t

EDUCATIONAL.—A SMALL NUMBER of girls will be received as boarders, to attend the Atlanta Public Schools or for private instruction. Apply, through Post-office or at No. 181 McDonough street.
mar24—dtf W. H. HUNT.

LOST—AT THE FIRE ON DECATUR street on the morning of the 23d inst., A DOUBLE CASE GOLD WATCH; not positive but think the number was 2263; octagon link brass chain attached. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to Police Headquars. G. O. WILLIAMS.
mar24—d1w

LOST—A LADY'S FUR CAPE—NEAR corner McDonough and Rawson streets. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 92 Rawson street. mar23—dtf

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER IN a well established (CASH) business, who is expected to take charge of the financial department and interest of the house. Goods in the main are staple. This applicant supposes himself to be well posted in the business and is ready TO DO THE WORK. $5,000 capital required. Address, care Constitution,
mar18—d1w "ACTIVITY."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stop at the Davis House,

82 FORSYTH STREET, OR 91 BROAD street, where you will find good accommodations at very MODERATE COST.
mar26—d1m-fri-sun&wed

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States—Northern District of Georgia—In Bankruptcy, in the matter of Andrew T. Finney, bankrupt—No. 908.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register Lawson Black, at his office in Atlanta, Ga., on the 10th day of April, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M, why the said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
mar26—d1t A. E. BUCK, Clerk

AT AUCTION.

MAYSON & NORMAN will sell TO-MORROW (Saturday) Morning, at 10 o'clock, Second-hand Furniture of every variety, Cook Stoves, Mattresses, and a promiscuous stock of household effects. Sales positive. T. C. MAYSON,
mar26—d1t Auctioneer.

GOODS FROM FIRE AT AUCTION

WE will sell this morning, at Wootten's old stable, Loyd street, at 10 o'clock, all the goods saved from the fire (at Mr. James Lynch's store). The stock comprises everything usually kept in a Grocery store and are not much damaged. Be on hand punctually as the goods must be sold.
MAYSON & NORMAN.
T. C. Mayson, Auct'r. mar26—d1t

$25 00 REWARD.

ATLANTA, GA., March 25, 1875.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 24th instant, A BLACK HORSE, 16 hands high, with white saddle marks on each side, has a sign of an old halter burn on one of his hind feet—looks like Scratches, is in fair order, has a short pace, lopes very well, trots under harness.

I will pay the above reward for the same delivered at any point where I can recover him.
W. S. EVERETT,
At M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co.'s,
Atlanta, Georgia.

P. S.—The Horse corkes himself sometimes in front. mar26—d3t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of Murphy & O'Connor, of this city, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due by the firm and all liabilities of whatever kind will be paid by T. C. Murphy, who will continue the business at his old stand, and who is also authorized to collect any debts due the said firm.
T. C. MURPHY.
D. A. O'CONNOR.
Atlanta, Ga., March 20, 1875. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

Atlanta, March 25, 1875.

Cotton closed quiet and steady at 15⅛a 15¼ cents.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.	Bales.
By wagon	10
By Air-Line Railroad	00
Atlanta & West Point Railroad	4
By Georgia Railroad	2
By Central Railroad	00
By Western and Atlantic Railroad	7
Total	23
Receipts previous	59,913
Total	59,936
Stock on hand September 1	102
Grand total	60,038
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	171
Shipments previous	57,129
Total	57,300
Stock on hand	2,738

FINANCIAL.

New York, March 25.

Money active at 3a4. Sterling $4 84½. Gold firm at 16a16⅛. Governments active and strong; new fives 15⅝. State bonds nominal, except Tennessees, which are lower; 6s 64; new 63. Stocks closed active and unsettled; Central 100⅛; Erie 30½; Lake Shore 74½; Illinois Central 102½; Pittsburg 92; Northwestern 45½; preferred 58; Rock Island 106. Sub-treasury balances—gold $53,696,110; currency $45,782,175. The sub-treasury paid out $65,000 on interest account, and $78,090 for bonds. Customs receipts $803,000.

New Orleans, March 25.

Exchange—New York sight ⅜ premium. Sterling $5 57½. Gold 15⅝a16⅛.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

Special to The Constitution.

Receipts at all ports to-day	7,839
Exports to Great Britain to-day	8,495
Exports to continent to-day	5,606
Consolidated receipts	89,886
Consolidated exports	51,000
Stock at New York	197,699
Stock at all ports	651,480

New York, March 25, 1875.

Gold 16.

The cotton exchange will be closed to-morrow, Good Friday.

Cotton—new classification: spots quiet; low middlings 16¼; middlings 16⅝; sales to spinners 984 bales; exports 19; speculation 1,547.

Futures closed firm; sales 50,700 bales; March 16 9-16a16 19-32; April 16⅝; May 17 1-32; June 17⅜a17 13-32; July 17 21-32a17 11-16; August 17 13-16a17 27-32; November 16 19-32a16⅝; December 16 19-32a16⅝.

Associated Press Dispatches.

The following dispatches show the state of the market an hour later than the above special:

New York, March 25.—Cotton quiet; sales 2,769 bales at 16⅝a17.

Net receipts 198 bales; gross 1,511.

Futures closed firm; sales 50,700 bales; March 16 9-16a16 19-32; April 16⅝; May 17 1-32a1-16; June 17⅜a17 13-32; July 17 21-32a17 11-16; August 17 13-16; September 17⅜a17 13-32; October 16 13-16a16 27-32; November 16 19-32a16⅝; December 16 19-32 a16⅝.

Baltimore March 25.—Cotton firm; offerings for middlings at 16¼; gross receipts 475 bales; exports coastwise 315; sales 350; spinners 140.

Galveston, March 25.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; net receipts 1,038; gross 1,067; exports coastwise 33; sales 480; middlings 15½; stock 60,405.

New Orleans, March 25.—Cotton firm; good demand; middlings 15⅞; net receipts 2,439 bales; gross 2,481; exports to Great Britain 7,468; France 1,831; coastwise 1,423; sales 5,000; stock 210,966.

Savannah, March 25.—Cotton inactive; middlings 15⅞; net receipts 577 bales; gross 607; exports to France 3,757; continent 3,775; sales 383; stock 43,857.

Charleston, March 25—Cotton middlings 16a16⅛; net receipts 608; exports coastwise 1,161; sales 600.

Mobile, March 25.—Cotton quiet; net receipts 608 bales; sales 500; middlings 15¾; stock 64,248.

Wilmington, March 25—Cotton middlings 15¾; net receipts 152 bales; exports coastwise 38; sales 75.

Philadelphia, March 25—Cotton middlings 16½; net receipts 401 bales; gross 520

Memphis, March 25.—Cotton steady; good demand; middlings 10; net receipts 842 bales; shipments 2,451; sales 200.

Norfolk, March 25.—Cotton middlings 16⅛; net receipts 2,007 bales; exports coastwise 1,920; sales 200.

Boston, March 25.—Cotton net receipts 153 bales; gross 1,462; sales 121.

Augusta, March 25.—Cotton middlings 15¾; net receipts 256 bales; sales 292.

PROVISION MARKET.

New York, March 25.—Southern flour firm and moderately active; common to fair extra southern $4 95a5 60; good to choice extra $5 65a$4. Wheat 1c better; moderate demand; advance insisted on materially checks export. Corn 1a2 better; active demand; sales 156,000 bushels; western mixed in store 86a86½; do. afloat 86½a87; yellow western 87a87½; do. southern 87. Coffee firm; Rio quoted at 15a17½ gold; fair Rio 15⅜a16 gold. Sugar firm. Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow firm at 8¾. Rosin and turpentine steady. Pork—new job lots $20 75a$20 80. Lard easier; prime steam 14¼. Whisky more active and firm at $1 15. Freights active; cotton by steam 7-32a7¼.

Baltimore, March 25.—Flour quiet; Rio brands $6 25a$6 50; other brands unchanged. Wheat firm; Maryland red $1 23a$1 33. Corn buoyant and stronger; southern white 82a85; yellow 82. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork scarce and firm at $21 50a$22. Bacon steady; shoulders 9½. Lard dull and steady. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky 14½a15. Sugar stronger at 10a10⅛.

St. Louis, March 25.—Flour firm and inactive. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed 70a71½. Whisky firmer at $1 10. Pork declining at $20 50. Bacon firm. Lard firm at 14¾.

Louisville, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 66a68. Provisions quiet. Pork $21 50. Bacon—shoulders 8¾; clear rib 11 90a12; clear 12 6½ packed; sugar-cured hams 13a13½. Lard—prime steam 14¼; tierce 15; keg 16. Whisky $1 11. Bagging 12½a13.

Chicago, March 25.—Flour unchanged. Corn excited and irregular; No. 2 mixed 68a68¼; rejected 67. Pork excited at $20a $20 10. Lard active at 13 87½a13 90. Whisky firm at $1 12.

Cincinnati, March 25.—Flour in good demand for low grades; dull for high grades. Corn dull and unsettled at 68a69. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard steady; steam 13⅝a14; current make 13⅜a13⅞; kettle 14½. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders 8½; clear rib 11¾; clear 12¼. Whisky quiet at $1 10.

New Orleans, March 25.—Flour—small stock; only local demand; superfine $4 50; double extra $4 87½; treble extra $5 75; choice $5 50a$6 25. Corn in fair demand; good supply; white mixed 84; white 85; yellow 85. Hay dull; prime $22; choice $27. Oats firmer at 75; held higher. Pork higher at $21 75a$22 50 Bacon clear rib sides 11; hams advanced; sales at 13½a13¾. Whisky dull; choice western $1 17. Corn meal firmer at $3 80.

SHIPPING NEWS.

New York, March 25.—Arrived—Metropolis, Chauncey.

Port Royal, March 25.—Sailed—Pendleton, Sarah E. Douglas.

Charleston, March 25.—Arrived—schr F. N. Tower, Rockport; schr Alice, Matanzas. Sailed—str Calvert, ship Arlington, Brazil, Matanzas.

Savannah, March 25.—Arrived—John Campbell, Annie P. Chase, Amos Walker. Cleared—Teresa Harstein, Henry Middleton. Sailed—Saragossa, Wayfarer, Rebecca H. Queen.

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
March 29th and 30th.

THE ORIGINAL
Mad. Rentz's Female Minstrels
—AND—
M'LLE MARIE DeLACONI'S
PARISIAN TROUPE OF
Can Can Dancers!

Now returning to New York after a series of engagements in Chicago, New Orleans and Galveston, where they have been playing to crowded houses composed of the elite and beauty of each city.

In conjunction with this Mammoth Organization will be found a corps of

30 SPECIALTY ARTISTS,

each one pronounced by the press and public without rivals.

No advance in prices. Seats can be secured at Phillips & Crew's.
M. B. LEAVITT, Gen'l Supt.
HARRY PHILLIPS, General Agent.
mar27-d4t-sat sun-mon&tues

Book Binders and Paper Makers, TAKE NOTICE!

WE have just received and put in operation a Patent Automic Knife Grinder, and are prepared to grind all kinds of straight knives up to 36 inches long on the most reasonable terms. Send in your knives and see how perfect it works.
J. C. PECK & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., March 21, 1875—21m

PATAPSCO GUANO.

PATAPSCO COMPANY'S "Grange Mixture."

THIS ARTICLE, AS SHOWN BY THE ANALYSIS OF

Professor W. J. LAND, Chemist,

OF Atlanta, contains the following valuable constituents:

Ammonia, 1.41 per cent. value	$ 7 05
Phosphoric Acid and Soluble and precipitated, 12.90 per cent. value	38 70
Ditto. not dissolved, 2.81 per cent. value	2 80
Potash, soda and magnesia, not determined by him, but there is present in the mixture from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of genuine "Kainit," German potash salts infused by the company, value	6[illegible]
	$54 20

Dr. G. A. Liebig's Analysis

Shows the following results:

Ammonia, 1.26 per cent. value	$ 6 25
Phosphoric Acid, Soluble and Precipitated, 13.90 per cent. value	41 70
Ditto, not dissolved, 1.24 per cent. value	1 20
Potash, soda and magnesia, 15.55 per cent. value	6 25
	$55 40

This is not what is termed "Acid Phosphate," but like the regular "PATAPSCO" a "COMPLEX ARTICLE," and differing from it only in the *relative quantities* of its constituents—it being designed mainly for use in *composting* with Cotton Seed. It has less ammonia than "Patapsco," but is fully its equal in every other respect, therefore, when used in that way upon exhausted and other soils deficient in organic matter, it will make a maxmium crop even on such lands.

For used on soils having present vegetable matter, it can be applied without seed. It is best to bring the fertilizer near the surface, so the young plant may receive benefit and its properties distributed for later wants of the crop.

This article has been on trial in Maryland for several years, where large quantles are now sold. Last year we sold a "Club" in North Carolina, over 100 TONS FOR COTTON, which was used by more than

20 Different Planters with Entire Satisfaction to each.

The gentlemen who conducted the correspondence, has since stated that the results have exceeded that of any other fertilizer they had ever used.

The article sent them had less organic matter than our present make, by ONE-HALF, but in other respects the same. They used about 300 to 400 pounds seed to 200 pounds of mixture, and applied according to the wants of the soil.

1875.

PATAPSCO GUANO!

We have received direct from the Company, by steamer via Port Royal, a fresh supply of this

RELIABLE FERTILIZER!

The results of the past season demonstrate, beyond question, that its former reputation has been fully sustained, and we are assured by

Dr. G. A. Liebig & Geo. W. Grafflin. Esq.,

gentlemen of the highest integrity, who are jointly the sole managers and principal owners, that EVERY single package of it is guaranteed of

Uniform Quality & High Grade.

It is equal, if not superior to any brand manufactured, and fully up to the high standard it has heretofore maintained,

We annex a few certificates and extracts of letters received by the Company and selected from their correspondence as a fair specimen of the whole.

ADAIR & BROTHERS,
Atlanta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 27, 1875.

Geo. W. Grafflin, Esq., Treasurer Patapsco Guano Company:

Dear Sir—My evidence before the committee was decided in character. Since 1868 I have each year been selling it and in every single instance but one it has given satisfaction. The party referred to I afterwards found had intentionally done it injustice. You can use this as you deem best. Yours truly,
[Signed] M. A. STOVALL.

GRIFFIN, GA., January 23, 1875.

Patapsco Guano Company, Baltimore:

Gents—I take pleasure in certifying that my firm received in September, 1873, 58 barrels of "Patapsco" Guano, direct from the Company, and sold 54 of same to 13 farmers planting in this and Butts county. Every man has paid, *no* complaints made, and a majority stated that they had never used an article that paid them better. The above was all that came in barrels. The other shipments came in bags, and all sold by me has given general satisfaction, and is regarded by planters as a good and reliable fertilizer. I have been over twelve years in the guano trade, and have never sold one that has given more general satisfaction. Respectfully,
L. R. BREWER, Sr.,
now of the firm of L. R. Brewer & Son.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 21, 1875.

Mr. G. W. Graffling, Treasurer Patapsco Guano Company:

Dear Sir—It gives us pleasure to state that we have sold your Patapsco Guano, for past three years, to our customers, with entire satisfaction to them and ourselves. We sell from 200 to 300 tons a season. We have no complaint of any falling off in quality of that sold last season. All who use it were well satisfied. Yours truly,
WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 21st, 1875.

This is to certify that I have sold the Patapsco Guano to the planters of Georgia for the past two years, and that it hast given entire satisfaction to all my customers, with the exception of a few irresponsible parties who would not pay any just debt.
D. B. HULL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of January, 1875.
A. L. REES. Notary Public.

SAVANNAH, January 20th, 1875.

This is to certify that I have sold the Patapsco Guano for two years and that it has given general satisfaction to those who purchased it. I believe it to be the best Commercial Manure now offered for sale. Respectfully, DWIGHT L. ROBERTS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of January, 1875.
A. L. REES, Notary Public C. C. Ga.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 21st, 1875.

This will certify that from February, 1869, to March, 1874, I have had not less than 12 full commercial analyses made in my Laboratory of the Patapsco Guano. It has always met my endorsement, based upon quality and quality of its nutrient elements. It has varied like most manures, somewhat in proportion of its elements, but has never fallen below the standard. Since January, 1875, and up to March 16, 1875, it has, by testing four different analysis within that time, averaged in my hands, Ammonia 2.86 pet cent., Soluble Phosphoric and Precipitate do., availab first year, 11.20 per cent., together with the average of 8 per cent. of common or insoluble Phosphoric Acid, which, by undergoing chemical reaction underground, during the succeeding fall winter season, prepares the soil for a better yield the succeeding year. The last analysis made March 16th, 1874, was of a high order. Another cargo for this season is now on the way here but has not yet arrived—designed for this season. On the whole I cannot but rank it as a first-class fertilizer.
A. MEANS, Inspector,
Savannah, Chatham county, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., January 20th, 1875.

Messrs. Adair & Bros., Agents. Atlanta, Georgia,

Gentlemen—The car load (8 tons) of Patapsco Guano that I purchased from you last season, gave entire satisfaction. I used it upon cotton, and am satisfied that the investment paid me handsomely. I can safely say that it is a fertilizer of high grade.
Yours, respectfully, A. J. ORME.

The above is of same lot shipped in September or October, that Professor White's sample came out of, that is, the lot of which the sample was drawn from by Secretary Johnston and analyzed by Prof. White and published to the great injury of the Company.
Atlanta, January 20, 1875. ADAIR & BROS.

ROME, GA., Januar

Geo. W. Grafflin, Treasurer, at Atlanta:

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in giving results of my application of "Patapsco" aside of "Merryman's" on 14 acres of river bottom on my farm near Rome, same shown you 15th October last. Boy, Wash McGruder, used 200 pounds "Patapsco" per acre. Boy, Randall Baker, used same quantity of "Merryman's" Results—Randall Baker made 6 bales, 550 pounds each, say 3,500 pounds on 7 acres. Wash McGruder, on land somewhat higher, came out better than Baker. I think there was some differen ced caused by land being higher. All things equal, results would have been about same.
Yours truly, THOMAS BERRY,
of Berry & Co.
jan29—d3m

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia—In bankruptcy, in the matter of John T. Hewell, bankrupt—No. 683.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T. Downing, at the office of the Virginia House (hotel), in Newnan Georgia, on the 3d day of April, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m., why said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
mar18—d1aw2w A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, Thomas county.

AGREEABLE to an order from the Honorable Court of Ordinary of said county, will be sold before the Court House door in Greenesboro, in the county of Green, on the first Tuesday in April next, the following property, to-wit: One-half interest in what is known as the

Oconee Cotton Mills,

in said county of Greene, belonging to the estate of Jacob Kokenbaugh, late of Thomas county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs. The property herein offered for sale consists of about 300 acres of land, more or less, on the Oconee river, embracing a shoal in said river, and constituting one of the

Best Water Power

localities in the State, with a

Factory Brick Building

of five stories, over one hundred feet long, and filled with machinery for manufacturing cotton. There are about thirty buildings on the place for operatives. This is one of the best opportunities ever offered in the State for profitable investment in a large water power manufactory.

Terms on day of sale.
M. C. SMITH,
feb28—deod Administrator.

Taylor Hill Street Cars.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

AT the request of a large number of the patrons of this line, the Cars will run one-half hour later than heretofore. The last Car leaving Whitehall crossing at 10 p. m. instead of 9:30, as heretofore.

The first Car in the morning will start one-half hour later than formerly.
mar16—dtf

A FORTUNE FOR $
Wyoming Monthly
LOTTERY.

Legalized by Authority of an act of the Legislature

Tickets $1 each, Six for $5. One Chance in every 9

Fifth Extraordinary Drawing.

1 Cash Prize of	$100,0
1 Cash Prize of	50,0
1 Cash Prize of	25,0
1 Cash Prize of	20,0
61,025 Cash Prizes amounting to	$360,

The first Extraordinary Drawing was presided over by [illegible], Pres't of Board of Trade. The second by Gov [illegible]. Third by Ticket Holders. The fourth by Judge [illegible], Pres't of the Senate. Draws every 30 Days

Agents wanted. Liberal pay. For full particulars as [illegible]. Address the Manager,

J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyom

N. B.—Laramie City is on the Union Pacific Railroad between Chicago and Ogden.

The Newnan Herald,

PUBLISHED every Thursday, at Newnan, Georgia, has a circulation as large as that of any country weekly in the State. It circulates throughout a section of country entirely tributary to Atlanta, and offers peculiar advantages to Atlanta advertisers. The Herald is an old and well established newspaper, with a constantly increasing circulation, and makes weekly visitations to thousands of families in Coweta and adjoining counties.

Liberal terms made with advertisers.
Subscription, $2 00 a year.
WOOTTEN & WELCH,
Publishers.
J. M. DENT, Editor.
mar21—dtf

HAYWARD'S MANUAL
—OF—
The Science of Agriculture Completed

EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE IT.

T. J. WATT, Esq., of Columbus, Ga., says * * * "As to the Book I would not take four times the price paid for it. I have no doubt it will prove a blessing to the people of Georgia." Colonel B. J. LOCKETT, of Southwestern Ga., says * * * "I purchased HAYWARD'S MANUAL; and used Compound by his formula. I was better pleased with the result of it than any I ever used before." This Book can be had of the undersigned, postage prepaid, for $5 per copy. Money may be remitted by P. O. order.
S. B. ROBSON,
mar11—deod1m Atlanta, Ga.

To Printers.

WE have been appointed agents GODFREY'S ROLLER GUM. We will furnish Rollers made, or the Gum in any quantity. Address
W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.
dec24—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE POPULAR STORE.

Spring Dry Goods

CHEAP

—AT—

SPRING 1875. SPRING, 1875.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.

NEW YORK CITY.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

A Call will Amply Repay Purchasers.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,

A call will Amply Repay Purchasers.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

54 Whitehall Street.

The Great Increase in our Business enables us to offer still greater inducements in every Department. As we buy in large quantities from manufacturers and agents only, thus enabling us to sell lower at retail than Jobbers quotations, giving to the consumer an advantage of 20 to 25 per cent.

Dress Goods and Silks.

This Department is always made a Specialty

Domestic Department.

5 cases 3-4 Petersboro' Bleached Shirtings 6 cents per yard.
2 cases 4-4 Bleached Shirtings at 8 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Bay State Bleached Shirtings at 10 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Columbia Bleached Shirtings at 10 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Western Product Bleached Shirtings at 10 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Statesville Bleached Shirtings at 10 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Eagle XX Bleached Shirtings at 11 cents per yard.
10 cases 4-4 Pearless of all Competition Bleached Shirtings at 13½ cents per yard.
2 cases 4-4 Lonsdale Bleached Shirtings at 12½ cents per yard.
10 cases 4-4 Crescent AA Bleached Shirtings at 12½ cents per yard.
10 cases 4-4 White Rock Bleached Shirtings at 14 cents per yard.
2 cases 9-4 Allendale Bleached Sheeting at 30 cents per yard.
2 cases 9-4 Allendale Brown Sheeting at 28 cents per yard.
5 cases 10-4 Allendale Bleached Sheeting at 35 cents per yard.
4 cases 10-4 Allendale Brown Sheeting at 30 cents per yard.
A full assortment of Brown Homespuns of all widths from 6 cents per yard up.
5 cases Ginghams from 10 cents per yard up.
20 bales Ticking from 10 cents per yard up.
5 bales Hickory Stripe from 1[illegible] cents per yard up.
50 cases Assorted Best Standard Prints of the following brands: Merrimac, Allens, American, Brighton, Dunnels, Hamilton and Union at 9 cents per yard. Purchasers please ask for brands.

Linen Department.

We are making specialties of the following:
50 pieces Turkey Red Table Damasks at 85 cents per yard.
25 pieces Table Damask from 35 cents to $1 yard, 20 cents less than real value.
2 cases 11-4 White Honey-Comb Quilts at 85 cents, worth $1 25. A very large line of Marseilles Quilts from $1 50 up.
100 dozen Towels from $1 20 to $5 per doz.
200 dozen Damask Towels, warranted all Linen, at $2 75 and $3 per dozen.
Full lines of Napkins, Doylies, Linens, Crashes, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

Our White Goods Department

Is full and complete, comprising Piques, Marseilles, Swisses, Mulls, Nainsooks, Jaconets, Plain and Checked Cambrics, Tarletanes, &c., &c., at our popular prices.

Cloth Department.

In this Department we offer Broadcloths, Doeskins, Diagonals, Cassimeres, Pants Patterns, Vestings, Colored, White and Fancy Linens for Gents' Wear at the most tempting prices ever offered.

Notion Department.

500 CARTOONS RIBBONS.

Nos. 3 and 4 Boiled Silk Ribbons, all colors, at 5 cents per yard.
No. 5 Boiled Silk Ribbons, all colors, at 8 cents per yard.
No. 12 Boiled Silk Ribbons, all colors, a 12 1-2 cents per yard.
Nos 9 and 12 Gros Grain Ribbons, all colors, at 20 cents per yard.
No. 16 Gros Grain Ribbons, all colors cents per yard.
1,000 pieces Sash Ribbon from 50 per yard up.
1,000 dozen L. C. Handkerchiefs from cents to $3 per dozen.
100 dozen New Styles Children's Bordered Handkerchiefs at 80 cts to $1 per dozen
500 dozen Hemstitched and Hemmed Handkerchiefs from $2 25 to $12 per dozen.
100 dozen Superior Quality Corsets at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
200 dozen fine Bone Corsets at 50 cents.
200 dozen Corsets from $1 to $5.
5,000 pieces Cambric Edging and Inserting at prices which have never before been equaled.
500 dozen Latest Styles Ladies' Scarfs from 35 cents up.
1,000 dozen Two and Three Buttoned Kid Gloves at $1 per pair, worth $2.
Our $3 and $4 per dozen Hose are a very superior article.
1,000 dozen Children's White and Fancy Hose, also Gents' and Boys' Half Hose at great bargains.

FULL LINES OF NOTIONS ON HAND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

This Department, superintended by Mr J. J. LOGUE.

FULL LINES OF

**Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Rugs,
Shades,
Upholstery Goods,
&c, &c.**

Always on hand at the Lowest Prices.

We respectfully call attention to our popular Store. We adhere strictly to ONE PRICE, and our endeavors to give good articles at very low prices must recommend us. All orders sent carefully to all parts of the country at the lowest [illegible]. Your orders solicited.

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.

mar20—[illegible]

[illegible] coal for everybody, by J. M. B[illegible]
Co., Agents. feb21—[illegible]

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
[illegible] Daily and Weekly Constitution for [illegible]." mar11-[illegible]

ATLANTA:
Friday Morning, March 26, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia, January Term.

Blue Ridge	[illegible]	Macon	16
Western	00	Flint	22
Northern	00	Coweta	19
Atlanta	37	Rome	10
[illegible]	1	Cherokee	19
Oconee	0	Augusta	8
Albany	10	Middle	1
Southwestern	28	Ocmulgee	27
Pataula	9	Eastern	5
Chattahoochee	3	Brunswick	2

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $2 00 per copy.

GEORGIA REPORTS, volumes 46, 47, 48 and 49 can be had, new and elegantly bound, at a reasonable price, from W. A. Hemphill & Co.

New Advertisements.

Goods from the fire at auction.
Florida oranges at Powers & Son.
Law card of C. P. Lumpkin.
Grand sale of furniture at auction.
Stop at the Davis house.
$25 reward for horse.
Ripley's crockery auction.
Bankrupt notice.
Rentz's female minstrels.
Grand jury presentments of DeKalb county.

Parkins & Jennings,
32 Broad Street, near the Bridge.
WHITE PINE DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, MOULDING, &C.

A large stock in store at prices lower than ever. jan15—wed-fri&sun-dtf

Fresh Spring Goods.

Messrs. Furchgott, Benedict & Co.,

Take pleasure in announcing the arrival of a splendid line of new spring silks, dress goods, parasols, kid gloves, grenadines, Hamburg edgings, hosiery, notions, ribbons, ladies straw hats (new styles), linens, table damask, towels, napkins, etc., etc., which are now offered at their low popular prices at 54 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

☞ For other prices and information in regard to the cheapest goods in the city, read our large advertisement. mar25—dtf

Pipe laying is going on vigorously.

WHITE, Checked and Fancy Matting, 21 Marietta street. mar21—d1w

FROM January, 1873, to March 25, 1875, Judge John B. Steward, Ordinary of DeKalb county, has issued 387 marriage licenses.

WM. A. HAYGOOD.—New Carpets, Mattings, etc. mar21—d1w

THE next number of the Sunny South will contain a poem on Stone Mountain, written by Rev. A. Means, D. D., and handsomely illustrated.

CALL and see my stock.
WM. A. HAYGOOD,
mar21—d1w 21 Marietta street.

DECATUR comes to the front with a newspaper, the Comic Advertiser, edited by Hiram J. Williams. It is profusely illustrated with humorous cuts. Max Adeler, Josh Billings, M. Quad, Dave Longshire, and all the noted humorists, write for it.

$8 00. Sets of Teeth. $8 00.

Teeth extracted without pain, at Dr Gurley's, 33½ Whitehall. mar25—dtf

The city has laid down a sewer to connect with the parade ground.

THE meeting at Trinity church increases in interest. Preaching to-night at the regular hour.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at the hall this evening, at 7½ o'clock. All members are requested to meet promptly.
E. B. CHAMBERLIN,
Recording Sec'y.

$8 00. Sets of Teeth. $8 00.

Teeth extracted without pain at Dr. Gurley's, 33½ Whitehall street. mar25—dtf

POLICE NOTES.—Dave Allen and Sallie Coleman were arrested yesterday for fornication. They will probably marry out. There were eleven city cases during the day.

REMEMBER that Ripley's auction of crockery continues to-day, and Dave Johnson's eloquent voice can still be heard.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Isaac H. Haas, is this day changed to Haas Bros.
ISAAC H. HAAS,
JOSEPH C. HAAS,
Atlanta, March 20, 1875—dtf

DEAD SOLDIER DUG UP.—Yesterday afternoon, while some workmen were digging in the lot around by Rev. Mr. Edens on Nelson street, in the third ward, they found the bones of a man, some clothing still attached to them. They are supposed to be the remains of some soldier who died during the siege of this city. The bones were placed together in a log, and will be buried.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. W. S. Everett, of the firm of M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., offering $25 reward for the recovery of a stolen horse.

$8 00. Sets of Teeth. $8 00.

Teeth extracted without pain at Dr. Gurley's, 33½ Whitehall. mar25—dtf

MESSRS. P. & G. T. Dodd & Co. commenced the work of excavation yesterday, at the corner of Pryor and Alabama streets, for their new store.

C. H. FILLEY, President. J. W. BUTCHER, Vice President.
D. L. SKIDMORE, Sec'y and Treas
"Western Oil Company,"
St. Louis, Missouri
STEAM OIL REFINERS, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY AND MACHINE OILS, CAR AND AXLE GREASE AND REFINED TALLOW.
All Southern orders must be sent to
JAS. E. TATE,
P. O. Box 226
mar16—d1m&w3t Atlanta, Ga.

THE business in Fulton Superior Court will be called at the approaching term in the order in which it occurs on the book of calendars, commencing with the first open case.

A true extract from the minutes.
JAMES D. COLLINS, C. S. C.
mar23—d2t-tues&sun

Street and Sidewalk Topics.

—The show people all over the country are feeling the hard times.

—Crabs in market yesterday at five cents apiece.

—At the meeting of the chamber of commerce yesterday horse shoes, made of Georgia manufactured steel, from Scofield's rolling mill, were exhibited.

—The last street attraction yesterday was a man with an accordeon, on his back he had a drum, with triangle attached. He would play the accordeon and by working his foot a string attached brought forth music from the instruments above.

—We were asked yesterday by a married lady if her husband went to see the Cancan would we report to her if we saw him at De Give's last night. Suppose our answer must be on the principle that governed Sam Weller in Pickwick, who, when asked by the justice, whether he saw his father in the court, gazed straight up the chandelier to the ceiling and responded that he did not.

—It is customary in some places for young men to linger around church doors at the close of service to gaze at the fair ones of the congregation as they make their exit from the church. The Philadelphia police recently made a raid upon several men of this character and fines were imposed on them. There are complaints in our city sometimes.

Central Railroad.

Yesterday about the middle of the day, it was whispered around by a few knowing ones, that the Central railroad had made arrangements to anticipate the payment of [illegible] of its bonds, which fall due in September next. Close inquiry confirmed the rumor, and developed the following facts:

The Central railroad, in 1865, issued bonds amounting to about $960,000, payable in ten years, for the purpose of rebuilding the road, which had been destroyed by Sherman in his march to the sea. These bonds do not fall due until September next; but the condition of the finances is such that they have determed to call them in at once, and as the larger amount of them are held in New York, they have advertised in the New York Journal of Commerce, calling for these bonds. Payment will be made at par with interest to date, [illegible] to fund the same [illegible] is open. This will surprise a great many old croakers, who have been looking at the road and doing nothing but grumbling. This action speaks for itself, and will be hailed with [illegible].—*Savannah Advertiser.*

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

The Police Question.

Called Session—Reducing Expenses of Police Force—Stockholders' Convention of Georgia R. R. Invited to Meet in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, March 25, 1875.

Council met. Present, his honor Mayor Hammock, and Aldermen Maddox, West and Haas, and Councilmen Goodwin, Goldsmith, Ellis, Garmany, Richardson, Hunt, Turner, Morris.

HARRIS COUNTY SUFFERERS.

Col. James M. Mobley, of Harris county, in a communication, asked council to consider the matter of assisting the sufferers and taking such action as their wisdom and generous hearts might decide. Referred to the Finance committee.

REDUCTION OF EXPENSES.

His honor the Mayor, stated that he had called the General Council together, at the request of the Police Commissioners, to consider the matter of reducing the expenses of the Police Force. On motion, the Police Commissioners were heard from, and the following report was read by Col. E. Y. Clarke, one of the Commissioners:

Honorable Mayor and Members of the General Council:

GENTLEMEN—It is the duty of the General Council to prescribe, by ordinance, the number of officers and men on the police force, affix their pay. If any change in number and to or compensation of the force is intended, it must be effected by ordinance before the police election on or before the first day of April.

Appreciating the general desire on the part of Council and our citizens, for a reduction of the expenses in all departments of the city government, and seeing the necessity for retrenchment, the Police Commissioners held an informal meeting some days ago, and, after consultation, determined to suggest to Council several plans by which the expenses of the force might be reduced, if the honorable Council should think reduction in this department necessary or expedient and a committee was appointed to lay these plans before Council. The Commissioners differ in opinion, both as to the propriety and plan of reduction, but are willing to express their individual opinions if requested. The General Council, having charge of the finances, know what they can afford to appropriate, and if they determine that curtailment is necessary, the following plans are indicated for their consideration:

1ST PLAN—REDUCTION OF FORCE AND NOT OF PAY.

	PER. AN.
1 chief, per annum	$1,800 50
2 lieutenants, each $1,200	2,400 00
1 detective	912 50
32 men (including two station house keepers $2 25 per diem)	26,280 00
Total expense of force	$31,392 50

2D PLAN—REDUCTION OF PAY AND NOT OF FORCE.

1 chief, per annum	$1,600
2 lieutenants, $1,100 each	2,200
1 detective	900
4 sergeants, $2.25 per diem	3,285
32 men, (including station house keeper at $2 00 per diem)	23,360
Total expense of force	$31,345

THIRD PLAN—REDUCTION OF FORCE AND PAY

1 Chief	$1,600
2 Lieutenants at $1,100 each	2,200
1 Detective	900
32 men, including station house keepers at $2 00 per diem	23,360
Total expense of force	$28,060

FOURTH PLAN—WITH THREE RELIEFS.

35 men at $2 00 per diem	$25,200
3 Lieutenants, to furnish horses, $1,100 each	3,300
1 Detective	900
2 Station house keepers, 2 reliefs	1,620
1 Chief	1,800
	$32,820
Saving under 1st plan about	$4,500
" " 2d " "	4,700
" " 3d " "	8,000
" " 4th " "	3,000

PRESENT PLAN—WITH TWO RELIEFS.

30 men at $2 25 per diem	$24,300
2 Lieutenants at $1,200 each	2,400
4 Sergeants at $2 50 per diem each	3,600
2 Detectives at $75 00 per month	1,800
2 station house keepers at $2 25 each per diem	1,620
1 Chief	1,800
Total expense of force	35,520

Respectfully submitted,
E. Y. CLARKE,
W. T. GOLDSMITH,
Sub Committee Commissioners

Councilman Ellis moved to refer the report to the Ordinance and Police committees, with instructions to report the fourth plan by ordinance.

Alderman Maddox doubted the propriety of abolishing the office of sergeants and increasing the number of Lieutenants. He was opposed to any increase of expenses over that of last year.

Alderman Haas stated that the expenses of last year including extra police for the fair was $30,000.

Police Commissioner Goldsmith said that the Board estimated the perquisites received by the former Chief at $3,000. The Board did not think under the charter the Chief could be allowed the perquisites and so recommended that the Chief be paid a salary of $2,000, which the council reduced to $1,800. Now no costs go to the Chief or the city. If the Chief received perquisites and no salary the expenses would be reduced $3,000 and the total expense be about the same as last year. He thought the sergeants very useful. Three reliefs would necessitate having six sergeants.

Councilman Goodwin stated that the expenses of last year were about the same as this year. The difference arose from the fact that the Chief was paid a salary instead of perquisites. As much money went into the treasury now as before. The question was sergeants or no sergeants. He favored having only one detective.

Councilman Ellis remarked that to levy $1 75 tax on a man for costs to be paid into the treasury was an extra tax, and therefore none had been collected. He considered that a policeman doing duty for eight hours could do more efficient service than one on duty for twelve hours. He favored having three reliefs. One policeman could be detailed as sergeant.

Alderman Maddox said he was unprepared to vote now on the question. He favored retaining one detective and the sergeants. The sergeants did as good service as the lieutenants and cost less.

Police Commissioner Smith said the sergeants were virtually made lieutenants. There was not a great deal of difference between them. One lieutenant has charge of the entire city, while a sergeant is on duty on either side of the railroad. The sergeant has a smaller area. The sergeants can act as policemen and receive no extra pay.

Ald. Haas—I believe that plan will do.

Ald. Maddox—So do I.

Councilman Goldsmith moved that the committee be instructed to report to-night.

Councilman Ellis said some of the Police Commissioners entertained different opinions from the committee. He was ready to vote on the matter, but thought it better to maturely consider it before action.

Councilman Richardson wanted to give the matter more serious attention.

The motion was lost.

The motion to refer prevailed.

Ald. Maddox moved to adjourn until Saturday night. Lost.

Ald. West moved to adjourn until Friday night. Lost.

IMPORTANT MOVE.

Ald. Maddox offered the following, which was adopted,

Whereas, The city of Atlanta fully appreciating the importance of the Georgia railroad as a valuable auxiliary to the commerce of the city, and believing that there is a community of interest between the terminal points of the road and its stockholders.

Whereas, The people of Atlanta are desirous of maintaining their kindly relations with the Georgia railroad, and of cultivating the acquaintance of its stockholders.

Therefore resolved, That we hereby invite the stockholders of the Georgia railroad to hold their convention of 1876 in Atlanta, and tender them the freedom and hospitalities of the city.

Resolved, That a committee of ten, composed of the mayor, two aldermen, three councilmen and five citizens, be appointed to attend the May convention in Augusta as an indication of our desires in this matter.

His honor, the mayor, stated that he would announce the committee at the next meeting.

AFTER THE ABSENTEES.

Ald. Haas stated that there were reports concerning the reason why certain members were absent to-night, and suggested the appointment of a committee, of which the mayor should be chairman (and the city attorney added) to investigate the matter.

Councilman Goodwin—Can I act in this matter? If we can, the author of the motion is a fit man to serve on the committee.

On motion council adjourned until next Tuesday night.

ALL the railroads centering in Atlanta (except the State road) have agreed to transport delegates to the State Sunday School Convention in [illegible] and return free. Schools along the line of the State road desiring to send delegates will at once notify W. J. Houston of the name and number of delegates in order that special arrangements may be perfected with the State road. The press on the line of the road will please notice this fact.

—MR SMITH, of the firm of Smith & Motes, left last night for New York, to purchase new instruments and stock for their gallery. They hope to be ready for business in thirty days. Their gallery will be refitted in elegant style in every particular and they will be better prepared than ever to make first-class work. Their patrons are requested to save their orders for them.

We call special attention to the law card of C. P. Lumpkin, of LaFayette, Walker county. He is an experienced and energetic lawyer.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court—Adjournment of the City Court—Business Before Judge Erskine, &c.

The Supreme Court.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY HARRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, March 24, 1875.
ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 22. Argument concluded.

No. 24. The State of Georgia vs. The Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. Illegality, from Fulton. R. Toombs, N. J. Hammond, attorney-general, for the state. W. H. Hull, Hillyer & Bro., contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Hull, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

The City Court.

HON. R. J. COWART, JUDGE.

The city court met yesterday morning at nine o'clock.

A verdict of not guilty was received in the case of the State vs. Henry Banks, colored, charged with stealing a Newfoundland dog from Mr. R. P. Tatum. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The case was submitted to them Wednesday afternoon, and they hung all night. H. C. Glenn for defence.

There being no further business ready for action, court adjourned until the 19th day of April.

The United States Courts.

HON. JOHN ERSKINE, JUDGE.

The courts met at ten o'clock, and transacted the following business:

CIRCUIT COURT.

Frederick M. Lawrence vs. Andrew J. Rogers, administrator. Assumpsit. Judgment confessed to the plaintiffs for $950 in full of principal, interest and costs. Hammond & Son for plaintiffs; Bleckly contra.

DISTRICT COURT.

The United States vs. William Henderson, jr. Information for illicit distilling. Trial. Verdict, not guilty. Phillips & McConnell for defence.

Same vs. Henry F. McCollum. Information for illicit distilling. Plead guilty. Sentence suspended. Gartrell for defence.

Same vs. David P. Bowen. Information for working in an illicit distillery. Order to forfeit bond. Hill, Cowart and Bray for defence.

Same vs. A. J. Bradley, William Henderson, jr., Thomas Henderson, LaFayette Henderson, Calvin Henderson. Retailing unlawfully. Motion granted to enter exhoneretur on bonds.

The courts then adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

The Magistrates.

FIGHT IN A COURT ROOM.

Yesterday afternoon, his honor, Justice Butt, tried two well-known negro characters for vagrancy. They were Lizzie Patterson and Jennie South. The trial gave rise to a lively scene, which does not often happen in a justice court room. A negro witness, Laura Smith, was testifying to the idle and immoral life which Lizzie Patterson led, had been burning with indignation for some time, and who could restrain herself no longer, went for her. In less time than we take to mention it, the fuming damsel had gathered from Laura's head more than hair enough to make a mourning ring of the very largest size, and would have inflicted other injuries had not Officer McGhee interfered. Lizzie tried hard to whip McGhee out, but after a lively tussle he threw her on the floor. She loomed up in a moment, and gathering up a chair she again charged the officer, and flourished her chair so successfully that it took three policemen to manage her. Finally Lieutenant Langley rapped her over the head with his fist, and Lizzie betook herself from fighting to cursing, in which latter accomplishment she beat anything the court had ever heard. Both she and Jennie were sent to jail in default of bond, to appear before the city court.

HELP FOR THE SUFFERERS.

An Appeal from Warrenton.

Called Meeting of the Citizens with the Chamber of Commerce.

At the chamber of commerce meeting yesterday, it was determined to have this morning at 11 o'clock, a meeting of citizens with the chamber, to consider some plan to aid the section so piteously devastated by the tornado. It is therefore hoped that a large number of our leading and noble-hearted citizens will attend.

ATLANTA NEVER FAILS

to do her duty to suffering humanity, and rarely, if ever before has there been greater necessity for generous action than the present. We are informed that the newspaper accounts, terrible as they are, fall far short of the terrible reality. Col. R. F. Maddox in the council last night had the matter of relief referred, and the finance committee will see if anything can be done. We have received the following

APPEAL FROM WARRENTON;

WARRENTON, GA., March 24.

At a meeting of the citizens of Warren county, a committee, consisting of A. S. Morgan, chairman, and Charles S. DuBose, secretary and treasurer, and eight other gentlemen were appointed to solicit aid for the sufferers from Saturday's storm. The committee was instructed to seek assistance from all persons, and to ask contributions from Augusta, Atlanta and Macon. Any funds, money, clothing or provisions sent to either of the above named gentlemen will be promptly distributed by the committee.

THE MEETING THIS MORNING.

We hope to see largely attended and a plan organized to raise funds for the desolated districts. In the meantime any funds sent to Mayor C. C. Hammock, or to the CONSTITUTION will be acknowledged through these columns, and properly applied.

THE OUTRAGE AT NORCROSS.

Statement of Mr. D. U. Sloan.

Editors Constitution:

In the particulars of an outrage at Norcross, "from Cousin John Thrasher," published in the CONSTITUTION of 23rd, I notice a few mistakes, which I desire to correct.

The drunken pair who caused the disturbance, were Samuel Knox and William Porter Reid, instead of "Dave Reid" both of whom hail from Tuga'oo river, Franklin county Georgia, and are of most respectable families.

The account of the way the difficulty began is in the main correct. I was alone in the sitting room, while the passengers from the down train were eating supper. I heard the row in the hall and when I come to the rescue of Mr. Trammell, who is both old and crippled, they had him down and pistol out. I pulled them off, and Mr. Trammell released, arose, seized Knox, and rushed him violently out the hall door, into piazza, and threw him into the street. Reid followed with pistol in hand, and presented it to shoot Mr. Trammell. I seized the muzzle in my left hand, and threw my right arm around Reid's neck, and while I grappled with him, Mr. Trammell retired to the supper room and shut the door. I then turned Reid loose, who struck me a severe blow with the pistol, cutting through my hat rim, and inflicting a wound on my left temple, also, slightly cutting my neck and ear. I was stunned, and my mind addled by the blow, but was up and about in ten minutes after the fracas. The balance of the story as related in the paper, is about correct. I learn from a most worthy citizen of Atlanta, who is a klosman of these desperadoes, that they have been a great source of trouble and anxiety to their families, and that it would be a blessing to the country to get rid of them.

Knox is reported to have fled to California, and Reid will probably find it healthier in the future to change his latitude.

Respectfully,
D. U. SLOAN.

GOOD NEWS FOR ROME.

A Cotton Factory to be Built at this Place.

[Rome Commercial.]

Mr. Henry Smith yesterday returned to Rome from an extended trip up north and out north-west. He told us yesterday that he met in New York city a Mr. Stott, a Manchester spinner and a man of extensive means. This gentleman has only been in this country for a few weeks, having come hither from England prospecting for the establishment of a cotton factory. Some Philadelphia capitalists have already agreed to take one hundred thousand dollars stock in the factory, no matter where it may be located. Mr. Stott has been corresponding with Mr. Cohen in reference to factory sites about Rome. He also had a conversation with Mr. Smith about the same matter, who presented Mr. Stott with a railroad ticket from New York to this place, so that it should cost him nothing to come down south and "look around." It is thought that Mr. Stott left New York for this place last night. It is to be hoped that when he does come our citizens will give him all possible encouragement; for being a practical spinner conversant with the great factories of Manchester, he will undoubtedly make such a factory a success. With the buzz of cotton spindles all around Rome, our city [illegible] to meet her brilliant future.

I HAVE on hand 75 barrels of choice Northern Peachblow Potatoes.
H. Y. SNOW,
mar25—1dt Marietta st.

MAYSON & NORMAN will sell at Wooten's stable, on Loyd street, goods saved from the late fire on Decatur.

POWERS & SON have choice Florida oranges.

[illegible] Mayson & Norman's big auction sale to-morrow.

DEKALB SUPERIOR COURT.

The Amount of Business Done—Two Colored men Sent to the Penitentiary for Five Years Each—No License to Retail Liquor to be Granted Hereafter.

In another column will be found the presentments of the grand jury for the first and second weeks of the present term of DeKalb Superior Court. Both grand juries recommend the ordinary, Judge John B. Stewart, not to grant license to retail liquor. Judge Stewart informs us that he will conform to their requests. One or two licenses expire in August, and one in December next.

The session of the court will close this week.

The following TRUE BILLS have been found during the term:

Ed Moore and Joe Scruggs, assault with intent to murder.
Ramsey Harris, assault with intent to murder.
Charley Foster and W. Butler, burglary in the night.
Joe Scruggs, assault with intent to murder.
Charles Goldsmith, larceny from the house.
W. H. Newsome, assault with intent to murder.
Bill Davis, misdemeanor.
Clint Cochran, burglary in the night.
Mary A McAlpine, perjury.
Sal Williams, simple larceny.
Adam Harris, assault with intent to murder.
Washington Collier, fornication.
Isaiah Golston, simple larceny.
Bill Davis, assault and battery.
F. F. Juhan and Andy Johnson, shooting at another.
W. Austin and W. White, riot.
H. C. Haney, disorderly house.
J. C. Hainey, disorderly house.
Jones Wiggins, John Whitley, Wesley Wiggins, Jack Bennefield, Charles Wood, Wesley Kilgore, affray.
Ham Hudgins, disorderly house.
J. C. Hainey, misdemeanor.

CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES.

Charles Foster and William Butler plead guilty to larceny from the house. Sentenced to work 12 months on the public works of DeKalb county.

Julia Ragsdale plead guilty to fornication. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Clint Cochran found not guilty of the charge of burglary in the night.

Ed Moor found guilty of assault with intent to murder. Sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. Motion made for a new trial.

Charles Goldsmith, col., plead guilty to larceny from the house. Sentenced to work six months on the public works of DeKalb county.

Moses Gordon found guilty of vagrancy. Sentenced to work on the public works of DeKalb county three months.

Hamilton Hudgins plead guilty to retailing liquor without license. Sentenced to pay a fine of $250, and in default of paying the fine and costs in five days to work 12 months on the public works of DeKalb county.

Hamilton Hudgins found not guilty of misdemeanor.

Adam Harris plead guilty to the charge of shooting at another. Sentenced to pay a fine of $25

Pompey Harris found guilty of an assault. Sentenced to work six months on the public works of De Kalb county.

Joe Scruggs found guilty of an assault with intent to murder. Sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

W. H. Newsom plead guilty to an assault. Sentenced to pay a fine of $200

Jordan Veal acquitted of the charge of fornication and adultery.

W. R. Pendley found guilty of an affray, but recommended to mercy. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Mary A. McAlpine found not guilty of perjury.

Among the PROMINENT CIVIL CAUSES. are the following:

Georgia Railroad and Banking Company vs. E. T. White and M. A. Candler and W. S. Thomson, Trustees Dollar Savings Bank. Ejectment. Verdict of jury in favor of plaintiff for 100 feet right of way, on the premises of the King house, at Stone Mountain.

W. Ezzard, executor of Merrill Collier and Eli J. Hulsey vs. Warren J. Clark. Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff.

James N. Sims recognizes a son of Eliza J. Farmer, an illegitimate of two years and six months, as his child, and desires that the name of the child be changed from Samuel Stewart Farmer to that of Samuel Stewart Sims. Petition granted.

The case of New, et. al. vs Potts, is now being tried. J. T. Glenn, W. H. Hulsey and M. A. Bell, for plaintiff; M. A. Candler and L. J. Winn, for defendant.

FUN AHEAD.

Calico Party.

The ladies of the memorial association held a meeting in the library rooms of the Young Men's association yesterday afternoon. We were gratified at the large attendance and the deep interest manifested. The president was not present, on account of indisposition in her family. Mrs. J. H. Morgan, the vice-president, presided with much grace, and Col. Fry kindly aided the secretary, Mrs. Glover.

The 6th of April is decided upon as the time for the party. The place will be selected at the next meeting of the association. From the arrangements we are satisfied that it will be quite a grand and enjoyable affair.

The following committees were appointed: On arrangements: Chairman, Mrs. Paul Jones. Mrs. J. W. Clayton, Miss Jones, Mrs Austell, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Overby, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. McGill, Miss Finckney, Miss Sallie Nathan and Mrs. J. M. Johnson.

To the above committee was added Sidney Dell, Esq., Colonels Hoge and Fry, Major J. H. Morgan and Mr. Charley Herbst.

Committee on reception: Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Turpin, Mrs. J. R. Sneed, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Fry, Miss Hattie Fuller, Sallie Edwards.

Committee on crockery: Mrs Wade, Mrs. Willie Clayton and Mrs. T. Garner.

Other arrangements were perfected for the purpose of making the party a success. In fact, in the hands of these ladies it could not be otherwise.

After transacting the business a few half-hours spent in social conversation the meeting adjourned.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY THE POLICE.

Recovery of a Silver Pitcher Stolen from the Second Baptist Church, etc.

Yesterday morning between one and two o'clock, Lieutenant White and Sergeant Laugley, of the police, made a descent upon a nest of thieves, and recovered some very valuable property, which had long ago been given up as hopelessly lost. The search was induced by the fact that during the recent burning out of Mrs. Frank, a quantity of cloths and fabrics were taken from her store and carried off. The two officers on Wednesday received some under-ground information as to where they would find a portion, if not all, of these goods, and yesterday morning at the hour above indicated effected on entrance into a negro boarding-house on Decatur street kept by a man named Bowen. They went into a room occupied by a negro man named Reuben Wood, and his wife Mary Wood. Here they instituted a strict search, which was rewarded by rather a startling discovery. They not only recovered three or four remnants of calico, and two remnants of flannel, but in Mrs. Wood's trunk they found the valuable silver pitcher and goblet which

WAS STOLEN FROM THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

nearly two years ago. The goblet was uninjured. The lid of the pitcher was mashed in, but otherwise it also is uninjured. The pitcher was shown to Mr. Callaway and other parties who identified it. Both Wood and his wife were arrested, and will be held until they can explain all about that pitcher, as well as Mrs. Frank's goods. Wood is a man who has borne a worse than doubtful character for a long time, but now it is almost certain that he will be put where he can't carry off any more silver pitchers in a hurry. The recovery of these goods shows the wisdom of keeping old officers on the force, who remember crimes committed years ago.

DEAD INFANT FOUND.

Effort to Conceal the Body in the Woods.

Coroner's Inquest, &c.

Yesterday morning between seven and eight o'clock, as Mr. John Wilmoth, a butcher on Decatur street, was passing through a wooded lot in the rear of Gen Gartrell's place, he had his attention attracted by a displacement of the earth, at the foot of a small tree. Approaching the spot he discovered, considerably to his surprise, the dead body of a white boy baby lying in an old sugar box, and loosely covered with rags. Near the spot was found the placenta. The child's head was crushed, and the skull broken. It had evidently been placed in the spot only a few hours before it was discovered. The earth around, as well as the top of the box looked as if it had been scratched by dogs trying to get at the body.

THE INQUEST, ETC.

Mr. Wilmoth promptly notified the police of his startling discovery and through them the coroner. A jury was impanneled by Constable Little, consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. C. P. Steadman, J. M. Brown, T. L. Clower, D. W. Langston, S. W. Purtell, J. P. [illegible] and [illegible] Jordan. Dr. Roach attended them and made the post mortem examination. He tested the child's lungs by placing them in water, and decided that it was still-born and had never breathed. He also satisfied himself that it was a seven months child. The appearances indicated that it had probably been born Tuesday night, although not placed where it was found until Wednesday night. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts. The body was taken in charge for burial by the coroner. There is no clew yet discovered that gives the slightest information as to the matter. She was probably some poor woman, not blessed with much of this world's goods, and who adopted this method of concealing her frailty.

THE CANCAN.

Madam Cerito's Last Night.

DeGive's Filled with a Motley Crowd [illegible] an Indecent Performance.

The Cancan was performed last night at DeGive's theatre, which was well filled with a male audience. Men of all classes were there—some of the prominent married men of the city. The character of the performance may be very well judged from a conversation of two middle-aged sinners coming away after the close. Said one, "Well, Smith, I feel heartily ashamed of myself for being at DeGive's to-night." "As for me," promptly answered Smith, "I'll never acknowledge that I was there."

For suggestive and brazen exposure of the person, voluptuous vulgarity of movement, and broad indecencies of manner and language, the like was never known at DeGive's, and we unhesitatingly affirm that a second performance attempted in Atlanta would have led to the arrest of the whole party. The utter shamelessly of the acting last night, and its corrupting character can hardly be expressed, and we trust that the troupe will be dispersed by the law, if they do not discard their indecencies.

Memorial Day.

The ladies of the association held a meeting in the library rooms of the young men's association, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for decoration day, (April 26th). It was a gratification to see so many in attendance, and to witness the interest manifested.

The secretary read a letter from Hon. B. H. Hill, saying that he highly appreciated the compliment conveyed to him in a letter requesting him to be the orator of the day, but that his business engagements were such as to prevent his being in the city at that time. That he regretted it, but that in thought he would be with them.

General Colquitt was then selected as the orator.

Bishop Beckwith communicated to the association his sympathy, and also his regrets that his engagements would prevent his being in Atlanta on the 26th of April. The Rev. Dr. Spaulding of the First Baptist church was then selected to conduct the religious services of the day.

Schane's band will furnish the music for the occasion.

The association will meet on Tuesday next, at which time all the arrangements will be perfected.

General William MacRae.

It was with unfeigned pleasure that we welcomed "home again" on yesterday our old friend and comrade of the days that tried men's souls, Gen. William MacRae. Gen. MacRae, now a citizen of Georgia and resident of Atlanta, is superintendent of the Georgia State railroad, running from Atlanta to Chattanooga. In the management of which he has displayed so much skill, energy and knowledge of his business that he has made hosts of friends.

Of course we fought a few battles over again and talked war talk. If all the men of the south had done their duty as Gen. MacRae did his, we would not now have to mourn the failure of a cause so deservedly dear to all good men in our midst. To say that Gen. MacRae, from his promotion to the command of a brigade, took position in the very foremost rank of the very best officers in Lee's army is indeed high praise. It is literally true, however, and North Carolina has just cause to be proud of him.—*Wilmington, N. C., Journal.*

OBITUARY.

POWELL—Died, the infant son of G. W. L. and Sabie Powell, at three o'clock, a. m., March 25th, 1875.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. P. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, LaFayette, Walker county, Georgia. Will pay prompt attention to the collection of claims and all business entrusted to his care in the several Courts for the counties of Walker, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon and Whitfield. Refers, by permission, to W. A. Hemphill & Co., Proprietors Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga; Hon. C. D. McCutchen, Judge Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit, Dalton; Ga.; Hon. J. W. H. Underwood, Judge Superior Court, Rome Circuit, Rome, Georgia.
mar26, 1875—d6m

TEN CENT COLUMN.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

☞ All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

FLORIDA ORANGES.—TWENTY BARrels just received. Choice and fresh.
mar26—d1t W. POWERS & SON.

LADIES' AUCTION.—COME LADIES dear, You not fear, At 3 to day, For it will pay Oh, come we say, on this Good Friday, to see Johnson & Ripley.
mar26—d1t

EDUCATIONAL.—A SMALL NUMBER of girls will be received as boarders, to attend the Atlanta Public Schools or for private instruction. Apply, through Post-office or at No. 181 McDonough street.
mar24—dtf W. H. HUNT.

LOST—AT THE FIRE ON DECATUR street on the morning of the 23d inst., A DOUBLE CASE GOLD WATCH; not positive but think the number was 2263; octagon link brass chain attached. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to Police Headquarters. G. O. WILLIAMS.
mar24—d1w

LOST—A LADY'S FUR CAPE—NEAR corner McDonough and Rawson streets. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 92 Rawson street. mar23—dtf

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER IN a well established (CASH) business, who is expected to take charge of the financial department and interest of the house. Goods in the main are staple. This applicant supposes himself to be well posted in the business and is ready TO DO THE WORK. $5,000 capital required. Address, care Constitution,
mar18—d1w "ACTIVITY."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stop at the Davis House,
82 FORSYTH STREET, OR 91 BROAD street, where you will find good accommodations at very MODERATE COST.
mar26—d1m-fri-sun&wed

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States—Northern District of Georgia—In Bankruptcy, in the matter of Andrew T. Finney, bankrupt—No. 908.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register Lawson Black, at his office in Atlanta, Ga., on the 10th day of April, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., why the said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
mar26 - d1t A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

AT AUCTION.

MAYSON & NORMAN will sell TO-MORROW (Saturday) Morning, at 10 o'clock, Second-hand Furniture of every variety, Cook Stoves, Mattresses, and a promiscuous stock of household effects. Sales positive. T. C. MAYSON,
mar26-d1t Auctioneer.

GOODS FROM FIRE AT AUCTION

WE will sell this morning, at Wootten's old stable, Loyd street, at 10 o'clock, all the goods saved from the fire (at Mr. James Lynch's store). The stock comprises everything usually kept in a Grocery store and are not much damaged. Be on hand punctually as the goods must be sold.
MAYSON & NORMAN.
T. C. MAYSON, Auct'r. mar26—d1t

$25 00 REWARD.

ATLANTA, GA., March 25, 1875.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 24th instant, A BLACK HORSE, 16 hands high, with white saddle marks on each side, has a sign of an old halter burn on one of his hind feet—looks like Scratches, is in fair order, has a short pace, lopes very well, trots under harness. I will pay the above reward for the same delivered at any point where I can recover him.
W. S. EVERETT,
At M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co.'s,
Atlanta, Georgia.

P. S.—The Horse corkes himself sometimes in front. mar25—d3t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of Murphy & O'Connor, of this city, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by the firm and all liabilities of whatever kind will be paid by T. C. Murphy, who will continue the business at his old stand, and who is also authorized to collect any debts due the said firm.
T. C. MURPHY,
D. A. O'CONNOR.
Atlanta, Ga., March 25, 1875. [mar26-d1t]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, March 25, 1875.

Cotton closed quiet and steady at 15¼a 15½ cents.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.	Bales.
By wagon	10
By Air-Line Railroad	00
By Atlanta & West Point Railroad	4
By Georgia Railroad	2
By Central Railroad	00
By Western and Atlantic Railroad	7
Total	23
Receipts previous	59,913
Total	59,936
Stock on hand September 1	102
Grand total	60,038

SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	171
Shipments previous	57,129
Total	57,300
Stock on hand	2,738

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 25.

Money active at 3a4. Sterling $4 84⅛. Gold firm at 16a16⅛. Governments active and strong; new fives 15⅞. State bonds nominal, except Tennessees, which are lower; 6s 64; new 63. Stocks closed active and unsettled; Central 100⅞; Erie 30⅛; Lake Shore 74⅛; Illinois Central 102⅞; Pittsburg 92; Northwestern 45⅞; preferred 58; Rock Island 106. Sub-treasury balances—gold $53,696,100; currency $45,782,175. The sub-treasury paid out $65,000 on interest account, and $78,000 for bonds. Customs receipts $803,000.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.

Exchange—New York sight ⅜ premium. Sterling $5 57⅛. Gold 15⅞a16⅛.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

Special to The Constitution.

Receipts at all ports to-day	7,839
Exports to Great Britain to-day	8,495
Exports to continent to-day	5,606
Consolidated receipts	39,886
Consolidated exports	51,000
Stock at New York	197,699
Stock at all ports	651,480

NEW YORK, March 25, 1875.

Gold 16.

The cotton exchange will be closed tomorrow, Good Friday.

Cotton—new classification: spots quiet; low middlings 16⅛; middlings 16⅝; sales to spinners 984 bales; exports 19; speculation 1,547.

Futures closed firm; sales 50,700 bales; March 16 9-16a16 19-32; April 16⅝; May 17 1-32; June 17⅜a17 13-32; July 17 21-32a17 11-16; August 17 13-16a17 27-32; November 16 19-32a16⅝; December 16 19-32a16⅝.

Associated Press Dispatches.

The following dispatches show the state of the market an hour later than the above special:

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cotton quiet; sales 2,769 bales at 16⅝a17.

Net receipts 198 bales; gross 1,511.

Futures closed firm; sales 50,700 bales; March 16 9-16a16 19-32; April 16⅝; May 17 1-32a17 1-16; June 17⅜a17 13-32; July 17 21-32a17 11-16; August 17 13-16; September 17⅜a17 13-32; October 16 13-16a16 27-32; November 16 19-32a16⅝; December 16 19-32 a16⅝.

BALTIMORE March 25.—Cotton firm; offerings for middlings at 16¼; gross receipts 475 bales; exports coastwise 315; sales 350; spinners 140.

GALVESTON, March 25.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; net receipts 1,038; gross 1,067; exports coastwise 33; sales 480; middlings 15¾; stock 60,405.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Cotton firm; good demand; middlings 15¾; net receipts 2,439 bales; gross 2,481; exports to Great Britain 7,468; France 1,831; coastwise 1,423; sales 5,000; stock 210,966.

SAVANNAH, March 25.—Cotton inactive; middlings 15¾; net receipts 577 bales; gross 607; exports to France 3,757; continent 3,775; sales 383; stock 43,857.

CHARLESTON, March 25—Cotton middlings 16a16⅛; net receipts 608; exports coastwise 1,161; sales 600.

MOBILE, March 25.—Cotton quiet; net receipts 608 bales; sales 500; middlings 15¾; stock 64,248.

WILMINGTON, March 25—Cotton middlings 15¾; net receipts 152 bales; exports coastwise 38; sales 75.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25—Cotton middlings 16¼; net receipts 401 bales; gross 520.

MEMPHIS, March 25.—Cotton steady; good demand; middlings 16; net receipts 842 bales; shipments 2,451; sales 200.

NORFOLK, March 25.—Cotton middlings 16⅛; net receipts 2,007 bales; exports coastwise 1,920; sales 200.

BOSTON, March 25.—Cotton net receipts 153 bales; gross 1,462; sales 121.

AUGUSTA, March 25.—Cotton middlings 15¾; net receipts 256 bales; sales 292.

PROVISION MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Southern flour firm and moderately active; common to fair extra southern $4 95a5 60; good to choice extra $5 65a8. Wheat 1c better; moderate demand; advance insisted on materially checks export. Corn 1a2 better; active demand; sales 156 000 bushels; western mixed in store 86a86½; do. afloat 86½a87; yellow western 87a87½; do. southern 87. Coffee firm; Rio quoted at 15a17½ gold; fair Rio 15¾a16 gold. Sugar firm. Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow firm at 8¾. Rosin and turpentine steady. Pork—new job lots $20 75a$20 80. Lard easier; prime steam 14¼. Whisky more active and firm at $1 15. Freights active; cotton by steam 7-32a7¼.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Flour quiet; Rio brands $6 25a$6 50; other brands unchanged. Wheat firm; Maryland red $1 23a$1 33. Corn buoyant and stronger; southern white 82a85; yellow 82. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork scarce and firm at $21 50a$22. Bacon steady; shoulders 9¼. Lard dull and steady. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky 14¼a15. Sugar stronger at 10a10⅛.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Flour firm and inactive. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed 70a71½. Whisky firmer at $1 10. Pork declining at $20 50. Bacon firm. Lard firm at 14¼.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 66a68. Provisions quiet. Pork $21 50. Bacon—shoulders 8¾; clear rib 11 90a12; clear 12 6¼ packed; sugar-cured hams 13a13¼. Lard—prime steam 14¼; tierce 15; keg 16. Whisky $1 11. Bagging 12½a13.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Flour unchanged. Corn excited and irregular; No. 2 mixed 68a68¼; rejected 67. Pork excited at $20a$20 10. Lard active at 13 87½a13 90. Whisky firm at $1 12.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Flour in good demand for low grades; dull for high grades. Corn dull and unsettled at 68a69. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard steady; steam 13¾a14; current make 13¾a14¼; kettle 14¼. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders 8¼; clear rib 11¾; clear 12¼. Whisky quiet at $1 10.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Flour—small stock; only local demand; superfine $4 50; double extra $4 87½; treble extra $5 75; choice $5 50a$6 25. Corn in fair demand; good supply; white mixed 84; white 85; yellow 85. Hay dull; prime $22; choice $27. Oats firmer at 75; held higher. Pork higher at $21 75a$22 50. Bacon clear rib sides 11; hams advanced; sales at 13¼a13¾. Whisky dull; choice western $1 17. Corn meal firmer at $3 80.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Arrived—Metropolis, Chauncey.

PORT ROYAL, March 25.—Sailed—Pendleton, Sarah E. Douglas.

CHARLESTON, March 25.—Arrived—schr F. N. Tower, Rockport; schr Alice, Matanzas. Sailed—str Calvert, ship Arlington, Brazil, Matanzas.

SAVANNAH, March 25.—Arrived—John Campbell, Annie P. Chase, Amos Walker. Cleared—Teresa Harstein, Henry Middleton. Sailed—Saragossa, Wayfarer, Rebecca H. Queen.

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
March 29th and 30th.
THE ORIGINAL
Mad. Rentz's Female Minstrels
—AND—
M'LLE MARIE DeLACONI'S
PARISIAN TROUPE OF
Can Can Dancers!

Now returning to New York after a series of engagements in Chicago, New Orleans and Galveston, where they have been playing to crowded houses composed of the elite and beauty of each city.

In conjunction with this Mammoth Organization will be found a corps of

30 SPECIALTY ARTISTS,

each one pronounced by the press and public without rivals.

No advance in prices. Seats can be secured at Phillips & Crew's.
M. B. LEAVITT, Gen'l Supt.
HARRY PHILLIPS, General Agent.
mar27-d4t-sat sun-mon&tues

Book Binders and Paper Rulers, TAKE NOTICE!

WE have just received and put in operation a Patent Automatic Knife Grinder, and are prepared to grind all kinds of straight knives up to 36 inches, at the most reasonable terms. Send in your knives and see how perfect it works.
J. C. PECK & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., March 21, 1875—d1m

PATAPSCO GUANO.

PATAPSCO COMPANY'S

"Grange Mixture."

THIS ARTICLE, AS SHOWN BY THE ANALYSIS OF

Professor W. J. LAND, Chemist,

OF Atlanta, contains the following valuable constituents:

Ammonia, 1.41 per cent. value	$7 05
Phosphoric Acid and Soluble and precipitated, 12.90 per cent. value	38 70
Ditto. not dissolved, 2.81 per cent. value	2 80
Potash, soda and magnesia, not determined by him, but there is present in the mixture from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of genuine "Kainit," German potash salts infused by the company, value	[illegible]
	$54 80

Dr. G. A. Liebig's Analysis

Shows the following results:

Ammonia, 1.26 per cent. value	$6 25
Phosphoric Acid, Soluble and Precipitated, 13.90 per cent. value	41 70
Ditto, not dissolved, 1.24 per cent. value	1 20
Potash, soda and magnesia, 15.55 per cent. value	6 25
	$55 40

This is not what is termed "Acid Phosphate," but like the regular "PATAPSCO" a "COMPLEX ARTICLE," and differing from it only in the *relative quantities* of its constituents—it being designed mainly for use in *composting* with Cotton Seed. It has less ammonia than "Patapsco," but is fully its equal in every other respect, therefore, when used in that way upon exhausted and other soils deficient in organic matter, it will make a maximum crop even on such lands.

For used on soils having present vegetable matter, it can be applied without seed. It is best to bring the fertilizer near the surface, so the young plant may receive benefit and its properties distributed for later wants of the crop.

This article has been on trial in Maryland for several years, where large quantities are now sold. Last year we sold a "Club" in North Carolina, over 100 TONS FOR COTTON, which was used by more than

20 Different Planters with Entire Satisfaction to each.

The gentlemen who conducted the correspondence, has since stated that the results have exceeded that of any other fertilizer they had ever used.

The article sent them had less organic matter than our present make, by ONE-HALF, but in other respects the same. They used about 300 to 400 pounds seed to 200 pounds of mixture, and applied according to the wants of the soil.

1875.

PATAPSCO GUANO!

We have received direct from the Company, by steamer via Port Royal, a fresh supply of this

RELIABLE FERTILIZER!

The results of the past season demonstrate, beyond question, that its former reputation has been fully sustained, and we are assured by

Dr. G. A. Liebig & Geo. W. Grafflin, Esq.,

gentlemen of the highest integrity, who are jointly the sole managers and principal owners, that EVERY single package of it is guaranteed of

Uniform Quality & High Grade.

It is equal, if not superior to any brand manufactured, and fully up to the high standard it has heretofore maintained,

We annex a few certificates and extracts of letters received by the Company and selected from their correspondence as a fair specimen of the whole.

ADAIR & BROTHERS,
Atlanta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 27, 1875.

Geo. W. Grafflin, Esq., Treasurer Patapsco Guano Company:

DEAR SIR—My evidence before the committee was decided in character. Since 1868 I have each year been selling it and in every single instance but one it has given satisfaction. The party referred to I afterwards found had intentionally done it injustice. You can use this as you deem best. Yours truly,
[Signed] M. A. STOVALL.

GRIFFIN, GA., January 23, 1875.

Patapsco Guano Company, Baltimore:

GENTS—I take pleasure in certifying that my firm received in September, 1873, 58 barrels of "Patapsco" Guano, direct from the Company, and sold 54 of same to 13 farmers planting in this and Butts county. Every man has paid, *no* complaints made, and a majority stated that they had never used an article that paid them better. The above was all that came in barrels. The other shipments came in bags, and all sold by me has given general satisfaction, and is regarded by planters as a good and reliable fertilizer. I have been over twelve years in the guano trade, and have never sold one that has given more general satisfaction. Respectfully,
L. R. BREWER, Sr.,
now of the firm of L. R. Brewer & Son.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 21, 1875.

Mr. G. W. Grafling, Treasurer Patapsco Guano Company:

DEAR SIR—It gives us pleasure to state that we have sold your Patapsco Guano, for past three years, to our customers, with entire satisfaction to them and ourselves. We sell from 200 to 300 tons a season. We have no complaint of any falling off in quality of that sold last season. All who use it were well satisfied. Yours truly,
WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 21st, 1875.

This is to certify that I have sold the Patapsco Guano to the planters of Georgia for the past two years, and that it hast given entire satisfaction to all my customers, with the exception of a few irresponsible parties who would not pay any just debt.
D. B. HULL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of January, 1875.
A. L. REES, Notary Public.

SAVANNAH, January 20th, 1875.

This is to certify that I have sold the Patapsco Guano for two years and that it has given general satisfaction to those who purchased it. I believe it to be the best Commercial Manure now offered for sale. Respectfully, DWIGHT L. ROBERTS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of January, 1875.
A. L. REES, Notary Public C. C. Ga.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 21st, 1875.

This will certify that from February, 1869, to March, 1874, I have had not less than 12 full commercial analyses made in my Laboratory of the Patapsco Guano. It has always met my endorsement, based upon quality and quality of its nutrient elements. It has varied like most manures, somewhat in proportion of its elements, but has never fallen below the standard. Since January, 1875, and up to March 16, 1875, it has, by testing, four different analysis within that time, averaged in my hands, Ammonia 2.86 per cent., Soluble Phosphoric and Precipitate do., available first year, 11.20 per cent., together with the average of 8 per cent. of common or insoluble Phosphoric Acid, which, by undergoing chemical reaction underground, during the succeeding fall winter season, prepares the soil for a better yield the succeeding year. The last analysis made March 16th, 1874, was of a high order. Another cargo for this season is now on the way here but has not yet arrived—designed for this season. On the whole I cannot but rank it as a first-class fertilizer.
A. MEANS, Inspector,
Savannah, Chatham county, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., January 20th, 1875.

Messrs. Adair & Bros., Agents, Atlanta, Georgia,

GENTLEMEN—The car load (8 tons) of Patapsco Guano that I purchased from you last season, gave entire satisfaction. I used it upon cotton, and am satisfied that the investment paid me handsomely. I can safely say that it is a fertilizer of high grade.
Yours, respectfully,
A. J. ORME.

The above is of same lot shipped in September or October, that Professor White's sample came out of, that is, the lot of which the sample was drawn from by Secretary Johnston and analyzed by Prof. White and published to the great injury of the Company.
Atlanta, January 20, 1875. ADAIR & BROS.

ROME, GA., Januar

Geo. W. Grafflin, Treasurer, at Atlanta:

DEAR SIR—I take pleasure in giving results of my application of "Patapsco" aside of "Merryman's" on 14 acres of river bottom on my farm near Rome, shewn you 15th October last. Boy, Wash McGruder, used 200 pounds "Patapsco" per acre. Boy, Randall Baker, used same quantity of "Merryman's" Results—Randall Baker made 6 bales, 550 pounds each, say 3,300 pounds on 7 acres. Wash McGruder, on land somewhat higher, came out better than Baker. I think there was some difference caused by land being higher. All things equal, results would have been about same.
Yours truly,
THOMAS BERRY,
of Berry & Co.
f jan29—d3m

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia—In bankruptcy, in the matter of John T. Hewell, bankrupt—No. 633.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T. Downing, at the office of the Virginia House (hotel), in Newnan Georgia, on the 3d day of April, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m., why said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
mar18—d1aw2w A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, Thomas county.

AGREEABLE to an order from the Honorable Court of Ordinary of said county, will be sold before the Court House door in Greensboro, in the county of Green, on the first Tuesday in April next, the following property, to-wit: One-half interest in what is known as the

Oconee Cotton Mills,

in said county of Greene, belonging to the estate of Jacob Rokenbaugh, late of Thomas county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs. The property herein offered for sale consists of about 300 acres of land, more or less, on the Oconee river, embracing a shoal in said river, and constituting one of the

Best Water Power

localities in the State, with a

Factory Brick Building

of five stories, over one hundred feet long, and filled with machinery for manufacturing cotton. There are about thirty buildings on the place for operatives. This is one of the best opportunities ever offered in the State for profitable investment in a large water power manufactory.

Terms on day of sale.
M. C. SMITH,
feb28—deod Administrator.

Taylor Hill Street Cars.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

AT the request of a large number of the patrons of this line, the Cars will run one-half hour later than heretofore. The last Car leaving Whitehall crossing at 10 p. m. instead of 9:30, as heretofore.

The first Car in the morning will start one-half hour later than formerly.
mar14—[illegible]

A FORTUNE FOR $5
Wyoming Monthly
LOTTERY.
Legalized by Authority of an act of the Legislature.
Tickets $1 each, Six for $5. One Chance in every 9.
Fifth Extraordinary Drawing.

1 Cash Prize of	$100,000
1 Cash Prize of	50,000
1 Cash Prize of	25,000
1 Cash Prize of	20,000

51,025 Cash Prizes amounting to $3[illegible]

[illegible] Draws every 30 Days. Agents wanted. Liberal pay. For full particulars address the Manager,
J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyom.
N. B.—Laramie City is on the Union Pacific Railroad [illegible]

The Newnan Herald,

PUBLISHED every Thursday, at Newnan, Georgia, has a circulation as large as that of any country weekly in the State. It circulates throughout a section of country entirely tributary to Atlanta, and offers peculiar advantages to Atlanta advertisers. The Herald is an old and well established newspaper, with a constantly increasing circulation, and makes weekly visitations to thousands of families in Coweta and adjoining counties.

Liberal terms made with advertisers. Subscription $2 00 a year.
WOOTTEN & WELCH,
Publishers.
mar21—dtf J. M. DENT, Editor.

HAYWARD'S MANUAL
—OF—
The Science of Agriculture Completed
EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE IT.

T. J. WATT, Esq., of Columbus, Ga., says * * * "As to the Book I would not take four times the price paid for it. I have no doubt it will prove a blessing to the people of Georgia." Colonel B. J. LOCKETT, of Southwestern Ga., says * * * "I purchased HAYWARD'S MANUAL; and used Compound by his formula. I was better pleased with the result of it than any I ever used before." This Book can be had of the undersigned, postage prepaid, for $5 per copy. Money may be remitted by P. O. order.
mar11—deod1m S. B. ROBSON, Atlanta, Ga.

To Printers.

WE have been appointed agents GODFRY'S ROLLER GUM. We will furnish Rollers made, or the Gum in any quantity. Address
W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.,
dec24—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE POPULAR STORE.

Spring Dry Goods
CHEAP
—AT—
SPRING 1875. **Furchgott, Benedict & Co.** SPRING 1875.

NEW YORK CITY.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
A Call will Amply Repay Purchasers.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,
A call will Amply Repay Purchasers.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
54 Whitehall Street.

The Great Increase in our Business enables us to offer still greater inducements in every Department. As we buy in large quantities from manufacturers and agents only, thus enabling us to sell lower at retail than Jobbers quotations, giving to the consumer an advantage of 20 to 25 per cent.

Dress Goods and Silks.

This Department is always made a Specialty

Domestic Department.

5 cases 3-4 Petersboro' Bleached Shirtings 6 cents per yard.
2 cases 4-4 Bleached Shirtings at 8 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Bay State Bleached Shirtings at 10 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Columbia Bleached Shirtings at 10 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Western Product Bleached Shirtings at 10 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Statesville Bleached Shirtings at 10 cents per yard.
5 cases 4-4 Eagle XX Bleached Shirtings at 11 cents per yard.
10 cases 4-4 Pearless of all Competition Bleached Shirtings at 12½ cents per yard.
2 cases 4-4 Lonsdale Bleached Shirtings at 12½ cents per yard.
10 cases 4-4 Crescent AA Bleached Shirtings at 12½ cents per yard.
10 cases 4-4 White Rock Bleached Shirtings at 14 cents per yard.
2 cases 9-4 Allendale Bleached Sheeting at 30 cents per yard.
2 cases 9-4 Allendale Brown Sheeting at 28 cents per yard.
5 cases 10-4 Allendale Bleached Sheeting at 35 cents per yard.
4 cases 10-4 Allendale Brown Sheeting at 30 cents per yard.
A full assortment of Brown Homespuns of all widths from 6 cents per yard up.
5 cases Ginghams from 10 cents per yard up.
20 bales Ticking from 10 cents per yard up.
5 bales Hickory Stripe from 12 cents per yard up.
50 cases Assorted Best Standard Prints of the following brands: Merrimac, Allens, American, Brighton, Dunnels, Hamilton and Union at 9 cents per yard. Purchasers please ask for brands.

Linen Department.

We are making specialities of the following:
50 pieces Turkey Red Table Damasks at 85 cents per yard.
25 pieces Table Damask from 35 cents to $1 yard, 20 cents less than real value.
2 cases 11-4 White Honey-Comb Quilts at 85 cents, worth $1 25. A very large line of Marseilles Quilts from $1 50 up.
100 dozen Towels from $1 20 to $5 per doz.
200 dozen Damask Towels, warranted all Linen, at $2 75 and $3 per dozen,
Full lines of Napkins, Doylies, Linens, Crashes, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

Our White Goods Department

Is full and complete, comprising Piqués, Marseilles, Swisses, Mulls, Nainsooks, Jaconets, Plain and Checked Cambrics, Tarletanes, &c., &c., at our popular prices.

Cloth Department.

In this Department we offer Broadcloths, Doeskins, Diagonals, Cassimeres, Pants Patterns, Vestings, Colored, White and Fancy Linens for Gents' Wear at the most tempting prices ever offered.

Notion Department.

500 CARTOONS RIBBONS.

Nos. 3 and 4 Boiled Silk Ribbons, all colors, at 5 cents per yard.
No. 5 Boiled Silk Ribbons, all colors, at 8 cents per yard.
No. 12 Boiled Silk Ribbons, all colors, at 12 1-2 cents per yard.
Nos. 9 and 12 Gros Grain Ribbons, all colors, at 20 cents per yard.
No. 16 Gros Grain Ribbons, all colors cents per yard.
1,000 pieces Sash Ribbon from 50 [illegible] per yard up.
1,000 dozen L. C. Handkerchiefs from [illegible] cents to $3 per dozen.
100 dozen New Styles Children's Bordered Handkerchiefs at 50 cts to $1 per dozen
500 dozen Hemstitched and Hemmed Hand kerchiefs from $2 25 to $12 per dozen.
100 dozen Superior Quality Corsets at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
200 dozen fine Bone Corsets at 50 cents.
200 dozen Corsets from $1 to $5.
5,000 pieces Cambric Edging and Inserting at prices which have never before been equaled.
500 dozen Latest Styles Ladies' Scarfs from 35 cents up.
1,000 dozen Two and Three Buttoned Kid Gloves at $1 per pair, worth $2.
Our $3 and $4 per dozen Hose are a very superior article.
1,000 dozen Children's White and Fancy Hose, also Gents' and Boys' Half Hose at great bargains.

FULL LINES OF NOTIONS ON HAND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

This Department, superintended by Mr J. J. LOGUE.

FULL LINES OF

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Rugs,
Shades,
Upholstery Goods,
&c., &c.

Always on hand at the Lowest Prices.

We respectfully call attention to our popular Store. We adhere strictly to ONE PRICE, and our endeavors to give good articles at very low prices must recommend us. All orders sent carefully to all parts of the country at the lowest prices. Your orders solicited.
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.,
54 Whitehall street,
mar20—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

THE "WHY" OF A BLUSH.

Two [illegible] by a cottage porch
Threw crimson in the sunset light;
Was it their leaves' reflected glow
Which made her perfect face so
bright?

I led her gently down the steps,
And through the pathway's flickering
shade;
But still o'er tender cheek and brow
The same deep radiance warmly
played.

"Enough, O Sweet!" I whispered low;
"That heart is mine I yearned to win;
For sunset flush, but love's pure dawn,
Breaks from the kindred soul within.

BREVITIES.

—The Brooklyn jury are considering the propriety of arranging for a centennial celebration.

—Sunday is a great day in Iowa. It is the chosen day to cut the children's hair.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—"Buford's Banditti" is what they call "we Virginians" in North Carolina since the grand *coup de gauge.*—*Richmond Enquirer.*

—Mr. Forsyth, M. P., says the prospects of the woman suffrage movement in England were never brighter than they are now.

—Baltimore's new city hall is approaching completion at a cost of $2,500,000. The marble palace is to be occupied in the summer with imposing ceremonies.

—Two of Rachel's sisters are living in Paris. One, Sarah Felix, makes perfumes; and the other, Leah, makes, or tries to make a reputation on the stage as a great actress.

—Bessie Turner's story has been told to the jury, and it reflected a great deal of credit upon Bessie's dramatic powers. She may now apply for first chambermaid to almost any manager with certainty of a profitable engagement.

—A mysterious and painful tragedy is reported from Chateauroux, in France. A newly married couple, young, happy, and in a successful way of business, were found dead in their bed room. They had dined with their parents on the previous day, and were then in the best of spirits. The cause of the sad event is at present a mystery. No traces of suicide have been found, and the conjecture is that their deaths were the result of apoplexy.

—A famous Parisian medical authority gives the following receipt to keep in good health and to ruin the doctors, and the papers, with the desire of aiding him in that romantic scheme, afford it full publicity. The doctor says: "Drink little wine, eat not at night, walk after each meal, sleep not after dinner; good temper, rest and soberness are worth all the medicines in the world; sleep in pure air; often wash your hands; this conduces to health."

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cotton quiet; sales 2,550 bales; uplands 16⅝; Orleans 17. Futures opened quiet and easy; April 16⅝a16 21-32; May 17 1-32a17 1-16; June 17⅜a17 13-32.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat advancing. Corn 1c better. Pork firm at $20 70a$20 85. Lard firm; steam 14 3-16a14¼. Turpentine steady at 36. Rosin steady at $2 10a$2 15 for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks active and excited. Money 3. Gold 15⅛. Exchange—long $4 83; short $4 87. Governments active and higher. State bonds quiet and nominal.

LIVERPOOL, March 25, noon—Cotton market steady; middling uplands 7⅞a8; middling Orleans 8a8⅛; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales since Friday 63,000, of which 7,000 were for export and 9,000 for speculation; in port 832,000, including 510,000 American; receipts for the week 128,000 bales, including 94,000 American; actual export 7,000; afloat 468,000 including 260,000 American; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary deliverable in March or April 7⅞; do. deliverable in April or May 7 15-16; do. nothing below low middlings shipped in February 8; do. shipped in March or April 8; do. deliverable in April or May 7 15-16; do. deliverable in May or June 8⅛. Breadstuffs quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 25, 3 P. M.—Cotton sales to-day include 6,500 bales American; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings deliverable in March or April 7⅞; do. deliverable in May or June 8 1-16; sales on a basis of middling Orleans nothing below good ordinary deliverable in March 7⅞.

LONDON, March 25.—Erie 24⅛.

PARIS, March 25.—Rentes 64f 20c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Arrived—City of Vera Cruz, Europe.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., March 25, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at $1 12; selling at $1 14. Silver, buying at $1 04; selling at $1 08.

Exchange.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s 80a82; 7s 90a92; 8s $1 03a$1 05. Atlanta water bonds 73a75. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a73; 8s 81a83. Augusta, 80a82. Georgia Railroad stock, 78a82; Georgia Railroad bonds, 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 65a70; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90a92. Central Railroad stock 55a58; Savannah bonds 82.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Pork—7½c gross, per car load.
Beef cattle—4a5c.
Dried Fruit—Peaches unpealed ½s 5a6c; peaches unpealed ¼s 6½a7; peaches peeled 10a14c; apples pealed 6½a7c.
Butter—25a30.
Beeswax—27a27½.
Rags—2½a3c.
Feathers—50a60.
Eggs—12½a13½.
Poultry—grown chickens 25a32; geese, 50c by the coop.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—white $1 03a1 05.
Meal—$1 05.
Grits—$5 50.
Buckwheat— $10 per lb'.
Wheat—white $1 35a$1 45; amber $1 30a1 40; red $1 20a1 25.
Oats—75.
Clay Peas—$1 65.
Cow Peas—$1 45.
Hay—Timothy $1 60; clover $1 25; Tennessee $1 35a1 35.
Flour—fancy $7 25a7 50; extra family $6 75 $7 00; family $6 25a6 50; extra $6a6 25; super fine $5 50.
Bacon—new s. c. hams 14½a14¾; clear rib sides 13; clear sides 13½; shoulders 10.
Bulk Meat—clear rib sides 12; long clear sides none; clear sides 12½a12¾; shoulders 8½a9; hams 12½.
Lard—tierces 16a16½; kegs and cans 17; buckets 17.
Hams—sugar-cured, old canvassed 12½a13 uncanvassed 13½a14½.
[illegible]e—Annawakee 25a27.
[illegible]—6a7½.
Spices—pepper 28; ginger 18; alspice 20 nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.
Salt—Virginia $1 75; Liverpool $1 65.
Mackerel—No. 1½ bbls $7 75; kits $1 75. No. 2 ½ bbls $5 50a$3 00; kits $1 50. No. 3 bbls, full weight, $11 00; ½ bbls, $5a$5 50; kits $1 20.
Vinegar—24a40.
Sugar—A 11½; extra C 10; white extra C 11¼; yellow C 10a10½; Demerara 10¾a11; yellows, N. O. fair to choice 8½a10½.
Coffee—Rio 22a23½; Laguira 26; Java 38.
Molasses—Black strap 45.
Syrups—New York 50a75; New Orleans 75a80.
Soap—poor man's $3 50; laundry $2 50 English crown $3 75.
Salt—Liverpool $1 75.
Potatoes—pink eye $4 50.
Starch—6¾.
Rice—bbls. 8½; tierces 8¼.
Soda—kegs 6½; assorted papers 7½.
Crackers—C soda 4½a6c; A soda 5½a7; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 6a8; milk 9½a12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 10a12; sugar 8½a10; C cream 8½a10; lemon cream 9½a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 13a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 16a20; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 10a13; spice cakes 10a12; ginger snaps 9a12; ginger bread 8a9.
Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 50a3 75; fancy 18a35.
Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oyster, per dozen $1a1 10; 2 lb. oysters, per dozen, $2 25a2 50; sardines, per case, $17a17 50; salmon, per dozen $2 50; lobsters, per dozen, $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 75a2 00; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples $2 50a2 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25a2 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. $3a3 25; eagle brand milk 1 lb $3a3 25.
Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a2; qts per case $3a3 25; half gals $4 50a5; gals. half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $6 50a8; English pickles, pts $4 25a5; Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 35; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.
Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25a2 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a2 50.
Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.
Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per box, $3 50.
Teas—Oolong 75a$1; imperial 75a$1; gunpowder 75a$1.
Cheese—State dairy 15a18½.
Onions—silver skin, very choice $5 50a6; red $5 50a$6.
Apples—choice to fancy $5a6.
Oranges—Louisiana, each 2½a 3½.
Lemons—per box $8a10
Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.
Currants—per lb. 10a12½.
Citron—Leghorn, per lb 50a55; English 45a50.
Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new 17½.
Dates—In 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15
[illegible] 15a27½; pecan nuts 13a15; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 18a20; almonds 15a17½.
Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $1 75; Wilmington fancy per lb 8½a9.
Sundries—Dried herring 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.
Wood Ware—3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $3 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $3 50; 2 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $2 50a3 60; well buckets $6a6 50; painted tubs, 8 in nest, $3 65a3 75; No. 18 sieves per doz. $3 25; brooms, per doz., $2 75a4 50; matches, parlor per gross $3 25; ball boxes per doz $3 00.
Lime—35a50; hydraulic $1 50.
Cement—$3 50a$4.
Concentrated Lye, per case, $8 50; potash, per case, $8 00.
Copperas—4c.
Kerosene Oil—18a20.
Blacking—35a70
Candles—17½.
Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50
Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.
Nails—For 12d, 10d, $3 80. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.
Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50. Shot—drop, per bag, $2 40; buck, per bag, $2 75.
Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11a13 50; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' $14 50a15; horse and mule shoes 7a8; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes by carload standard sizes $2 90a3 00; by carload sundry sizes $3 15a5 90.
Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 26a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.
Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.
Yarn—$1 20.
Seeds—Clover $9 00; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 25; blue grass $2; herd's grass 2 25; Hungarian millet $2.

Tobacco

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 48a50; do., 11-in old 50a55; medium, 11-in old 58a62½; good 11-in old 68a75; fine 11-in. old 75a85; bright navys 60a65; bright qrs. 12-in 60a65; good 70a75; fine 85a90; 12-inch pounds, good 75a90; very fine, Gravely $1; fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10 70, Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per lb. $1 10; Log Cabin $1 10; Calhoun $1 25; Stultz AAAA $1 10

Smoking—Durham, per pound 60a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50. The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60, Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Cawtice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 25 to $1 50, 80 per cent., $1 00, white Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 25 to $2 50; Bourbon from $1 25 to $5; proof rye $1 25 to $6; apple brandy $2 25 to $2 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 25 to $1 75; cognac from $1 50 to $3; pure imported from $8 to $12; domestic $1 50a3; Jamaica rum $3 50a4 50; pure cherry brandy from 1 25 to $1 50; gin from $1 50 to $2 50; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a2½. Waste paper—Buying prices ½c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices ½c. Old Copper—Buying prices 12½a15. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 25; Jute 14a25; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a80.

Carpets.

Hartford carpet company, extra 3-ply $1 45 imperial 3-ply $1 40; superfine $1 25a1 40; extra S ——; medium superfine 95c; body Brussels, 5-frame $2; tapestry $1 25a$1 50; hemp, medium, 36-inch [illegible]; extra 32c; matting straw, white 28a50c; check 40a55c; oil cloth, 6 to 12 feet wide 75c a$1 50; 18 feet wide $1 50a$2.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 6 50; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 50; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a3 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per gal, $3 50a6 00; white lead, per lb, 9½a14; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a5 00; gum asafoetida 40a50; acid, sulphuric, carboy, 11. 20; petro oil, per gal, 38a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 10; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $2 40; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal, oil, per gal, 75a$1 00; kerosene oil, per gal, $1a1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 18a1 20; tanners

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15c; chuck 12½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 14½c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 24c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 20c; Biddeford A 13½c; A A 17c; A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 22½c; A C A 30 inch 23c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phoenix 4-4 26c; 33 in. 24.

Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 12 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville A 11 to 12c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c.; Laconia 11½c; Naumking Sateen 13½c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 10½c; Trion factory 14c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14; 6 oz. 12½.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 7; Lonsdale 7½c; Masonville 8c; S S & Sons 8c; Garner 7½c; high colors 7½c.

Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 6½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 35c; Cuba 20c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 22½c; Hillside 10½c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 37½c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 22; Port Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 23½; West Lake 28½c.

Dress Goods—corded alpacas 22½c; 3-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balermo stripes 22.

Linseys—12½a20c.

Flannels—white 22½a40; red 20a40; shaker 50a60.

PRINTS—Amoskeag 8c; Arnold's specialty 10½; Albion 9; Ancona 8a9; Bedford 7½a8½; Conestoga 8½a9; Dunnell's 8½; Garner's 8½; Hartel's 8½; Sprague 8½a9; Gloucester 8½a9; Simpson's black 9; Simpson's grays 9; American 8½a9; Freeman's side bands 8; Allan's 8½a9.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10; 7-8 8½; yarns $1 20; sewing and knitting thread 50c.

Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 6½ cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 8½ per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10 per yard; 7-8 drill 10½ per yard.

Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmarets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75a$1 15; cadet grey $1 25.

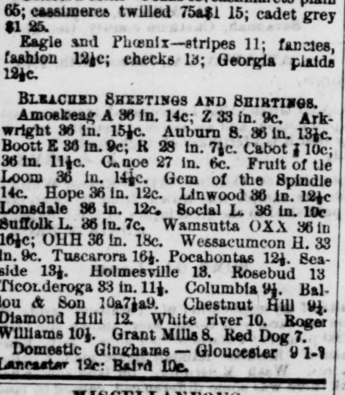
Eagle and Phoenix—stripes 11; fancies, fashion 12½c; checks 13; Georgia plaids 12½c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; Z 33 in. 9c. Arkwright 36 in. 15½c. Auburn S. 36 in. 13½c. Boott E 36 in. 9c; R 28 in. 7½c. Cabot ⅞ 10c; 36 in. 11½c. Canoe 27 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 14½c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12½c Lonsdale 36 in. 12c. Social L. 36 in. 10c Suffolk L. 36 in. 7c. Wamsutta OXX 36 in 16½c; OHH 36 in. 18c. Wessacumcon H. 33 in. 9c. Tuscarora 16½. Pocahontas 12½. Seaside 13½. Holmesville 13. Rosebud 13 Ticonderoga 33 in. 11½. Columbia 9½. Ballou & Son 10a7½a9. Chestnut Hill 9½. Diamond Hill 12. White river 10. Roger Williams 10½. Grant Mills 8. Red Dog 7.

Domestic Ginghams — Gloucester 9 1-3 Lancaster 12c: Baird 10c.

MISCELLANEOUS.



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ALSO, TWO HUNDRED SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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251 & 252 Broadway, N. Y.,
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DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.,

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Nos. 9 & 11 Nassau St., New York, Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also, for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and other received. jan8—deodly

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Male and Female High School.

SPRING TERM opens February 1st and closes July 12, 1875.

TUITION.

Primary Department, per month	$2 00
Junior Class, per month	3 00
Intermediate Class, per month	4 00
Senior Class, per month	5 00

Music and Painting at Professors charges. Board, washing and lights in the Principal's family at $18 00 per month.

For circular address Principal.

T. A. MURRAY, A. M.,
dec27—dtf Principal.

STOMACH BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOME STOMACH BITTERS.

Have become one of the standard Remedial Agents of the country, and the most learned and accomplished physicians prescribe them in all cases where a TONIC, STIMULANT, STOMACHIC or RECUPERANT, is required. They are

A SURE PREVENTIVE

For all diseases arising from malarious causes.

Throughout the South and West they have been used with the most BENEFICIAL RESULTS, and there is NOT A SINGLE CASE ON RECORD, where they have been taken judiciously, in which they have not FORTIFIED THE SYSTEM against the attacks of

FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS,

And all the debilitating influences of miasmatic districts.

They are recommended as a safe preventive for

YELLOW FEVER.

And if taken according to directions, would greatly LESSEN THE RAVAGES of that TERRIBLE SCOURGE.

These Bitters are unsurpassed as an ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, and in cases of INDIGESTION are invaluable. As an APPETIZER and RECUPERANT, and in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY they have never in a single instance failed in producing the most happy results. They are particularly

BENEFICIAL TO FEMALES,

Strengthening the body, invigorating the mind and giving tone and elasticity to the whole system.

The **Home Bitters** are compounded with the greatest care, from roots, barks and herbs, EMBRACING ALL THE LATEST AND MOST VALUABLE DISCOVERIES KNOWN TO MEDICAL SCIENCE.

No tonic stimulant was ever before offered to the public, **so pleasant to the taste,** and at the same time embracing so many of those active principles which tend so much to STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM and restore the body to VIGOROUS HEALTH.

☞Send for circular, embracing the unqualified endorsements of hundreds of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS, all over the country.

☞For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

JACKSON, PFOUTS & DOUGLAS, Prop'rs
Laboratory, 105 & 107 N. Second Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.
Goes into effect Sunday, Jan. 10th, 1875.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrive Kingston	11 39 a m
Arrive Dalton	1 40 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	3 50 p m
Leave Chattanooga	5 15 a m
Arrive Dalton	7 23 a m
Arrive Kingston	9 32 a m
Arrive Atlanta	12 35 p m

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	9 35 p m
Arrive Kingston	12 34 a m
Arrive Dalton	2 36 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	4 45 a m
Leave Chattanooga	4 00 p m
Arrive Dalton	5 42 p m
Arrive Kingston	7 28 p m
Arrive Atlanta	10 15 p m

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	3 30 p m
Arrive Marietta	5 03 p m
Arrive Cartersville	7 17 p m
Arrive Kingston	8 21 p m
Arrive Dalton	11 55 p m
Leave Dalton	15 a m
Arrive Kingston	4 35 a m
Arrive Cartersville	3 31 a m
Arrive Marietta	8 06 a m
Arrive Atlanta	9 50 a m

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line R. R.

Daily Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 51 p m
Arrives at Charlotte	8 06 a m
Leaves Charlotte	6 12 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 18 p m

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	7 09 a m
Arrives at Charlotte	2 00 a m
Leaves Charlotte	9 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 12 p m

Toccoa Accommodation Train.

Leaves Toccoa	3 45 a m
Arrives at Toccoa	8 27 p m
Leaves Atlanta	3 18 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 00 a m

Georgia Railroad.

Night Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 15 p m
Leaves Atlanta	10 30 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	6 25 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 a m

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	4 40 a m
Leaves Atlanta	7 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 45 p m
Arrives at Augusta	3 30 p m

Covington Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00 p m
Leaves Covington	5 50 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	8 15 a m
Arrives at Covington	7 30 p m

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	10 03 p m
Leaves West Point	3 08 p m
Arrives at West Point	3 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	7 10 p m

Central Railroad—Atlanta Division.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	2 05 p m
Arrives at Macon	7 27 p m
Leaves Macon	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 00 p m

Night Passenger and Freight Train.

Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 45 a m
Leaves Macon	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m

On and after this date trains will not stop at West End.

☞ Central Railroad time 12 minutes ahead of Atlanta time.

Southwestern Railroad.

Eufaula Daily Mail Train.

Leaves Macon	9 05 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	5 40 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 25 p m
Leaves Eufaula	8 50 a m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 p m
Leaves Albany	10 47 a m

Connects with the Albany Train at Smithville, and the Fort Gaines train at Cuthbert daily, except Sunday.

Albany Train connects with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Trains at Albany, and will run to Arlington on Blakely Extension Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Eufaula Night Freight and Accommodation Train.

Leaves Macon	9 10 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	7 25 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m

Columbus Mail Train.

Leaves Macon	7 17 p m
Arrives at Columbus	12 45 a m
Leaves Columbus	2 30 p m
Arrives at Macon	7 25 p m

Making close connection with Western Railroad at Columbus for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Columbus Day Freight and Accommodation Train.

Leaves Macon	9 20 a m
Arrives at Columbus	6 35 p m
Leaves Columbus	5 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	3 00 p m

Central Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Savannah	8 45 a m
Arrives in Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon	7 15 a m
Arrives in Savannah	5 25 p m

Night Freight and Passenger.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives in Macon	8 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives in Savannah	7 15 a m

Millen Branch.

Leaves Augusta	9 50 a m
Arrives in Millen	12 40 p m
Leaves Millen	1 10 p m
Arrives in Augusta	4 00 p m

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The Bartow House, in Cartersville, Georgia, is offered for rent on reasonable terms. It is a three-story brick building, located in the right place to do business. For particulars apply to SAMUEL CLAYTON,
mar14—dtf Cartersville, Ga.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

SIMMONS'

TAKE

LIVER

REGULATOR.

The Symptoms of Liver Complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility, and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the Liver is generally the organ most involved.

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

Is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

Purely Vegetable,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail, IT WILL CURE ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DERANGMENT OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS,

Simmon's Liver Regulator,

OR MEDICINE, is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bill.

After over Forty Years' trial it is receiving the most unequalified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a deceased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all diseases and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDIC, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

CAUTION!

Buy no powders or PREPARED SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TAKE
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

As a Remedy in

MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA MENTAL DEPRESSION, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA, SICK HEADACHE, COLIC, CONSTIPATION and BILIOUSNESS

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I have never seen or tried such a simple, efficacious, satisfactory and pleasant remedy in my life."—H. HAINER, St. Louis, Mo.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens.

"I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect."—HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

Governor of Alabama.

"Your Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am persuaded it is a valuable addition to the medical science."—Gov. J. GILL SHORTER, Ala.

"I have used the Regulator in my family for the past seventeen years. I can safely recommend it to the world as the best medicine I have ever used for that class of diseases it purports to cure."—H. F. THIGPEN.

President of City Bank.

"Simmons' Liver Regulator has proved a good and efficacious medicine."—C. A. NUTTING.

Druggist.

"We have been acquainted with Dr. Simmons' Liver Medicine for more than twenty years, and know it to be the best Liver Regulator offered to the public."—M. R. LYON and H. L. LYON, Bellefontaine Ga.

"I was cured by Simmons' Liver Regulator, after having suffered several years with chills and fever."—R. F. ANDERSON.

The Clergy.

"Have been a dyspeptic for years; began the Regulator two years ago; it has acted like a charm in my case."

REV. J. C. HOLMES.

Ladies Indorsement.

"I have given your medicine a thorough trial, and in no case has it failed to give full satisfaction." ELLEN MEACHAM, Chattahoochee, Fla.

Sheriff Bibb County.

"I have used your Regulator with successful effect in Bilious Colic and Dyspepsia. It is an excellent remedy, and certainly a public blessing."—C. MASTERSON, Bibb county, Ga.

My Wife.

"My wife and self have used the Regulator for years, and testifies to its great virtues."—Rev. J. R. FELDER, Perry, Ga.

"I think Simmons' Liver Regulator one of the best medicines ever made for the Liver. My wife, and many others, have used it with wonderful effect."—E. K. SPARKS, Albany, Ga.

M. D.

"I have used the Regulator in my family and also in my regular practice, and have found it a most valuable and satisfactory medicine, and believe if it was used by the profession it would be of service in very many cases. I know very much of its component parts, and can certify its medicinal qualities are perfectly harmless."—B. F. GRIGGS, M. D., Macon, Ga.

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JNO. A. MIDDLETON. W. H. HACKETT. W. G. MIDDLETON

Southern Brass Works.

MIDDLETON BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 50 Broad Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

Manufacturers of Car Brasses, Brass

Valves, Car Trimmings, Oil Cups, Globe Angle and Check Valves, Locomotive and Stationary Engine Trimmings, and Brass Castings of every description, to order. Also, Copper Stills, Copper Pipe, Copper Kettles, Rabbit Mental, Tinners' and Plumbers' Solder. WE ARE BETTER PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE BRASS GOODS THAN ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH, AND SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE. Agents for the Tanite Co.'s Emory Wheels and Machinery. Also, Blake Steam Pump, Studervant Blowers, Judson's Governors, &c. mar14—d2taw&wtf

PREMIUM FLOUR.

PREMIUM FLOUR!

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN again calling attention to our popular grades of flours, we will attempt no further elaboration of their merits, except to say, that no flour in the wide world can surpass our **FFF** in purity of stock and richness of sample; and that the world can't produce a more substantial or nutritive flour than our **FF.**

The Family is good for the price, but, necessarily limited in quantity; being made only when we make the **FFF.**

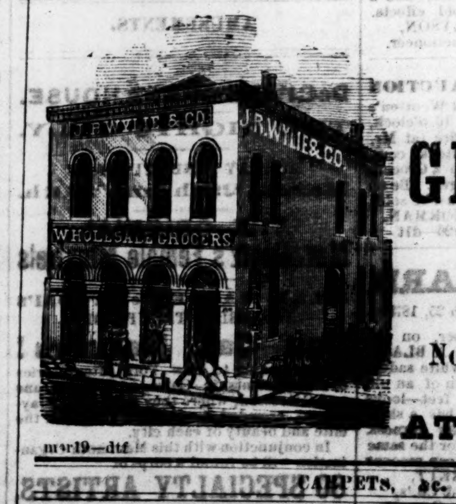
We can readily fill orders for **FFF** and **FF**; but in selling Family, we are compelled to limit the orders to the supply on hand.

Orders for the three grades in equal quantity can be filled at short notice. or for **FFF** and Family in nearly equal quantities. Orders can generally be supplied promptly.

STEWART AUSTIN & CO.,
Corner Marietta and Simpson Sts., ATLANTA, GA.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

James R. Wylie & Co.,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WHOLESALE GROCERS

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

32 and 34

North Broad Street,

ATLANTA, GA

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CARPETS.

WM. A. HAYGOOD,

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DEALER IN

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains, Lambrequins, Shades and Upholstery Goods.

Orders from a distance will meet prompt attention. mar26—dtf

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GREAT
Southern Music House.

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(OLD STAND OF GUILFORD, WOOD & CO.)
ATLANTA, : : : GEORGIA,
SOLE AGENTS FOR

KNABE PIANOS,
CHICKERING PIANOS,
GORHAM PIANOS,

AND OTHER PIANOS AT

$250! $300! $350!

☞Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.☜ Pianos sold for monthly payments. Old Pianos and Organs taken in part pay for new. We have a few second-hand Pianos for sale low for cash.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN.
CLOUGH & WARREN ORGAN.

Organs celebrated—unequaled in tone and durability, world renowned.

Prices, $50, $65, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200 to $500.

We are also Agents for the renowned Syracuse Pipe and Reed Organ combined.

DEALERS IN

SHEET MUSIC, GUITARS, VIOLINS,
BANJOS, ACCORDEONS, DRUMS,

And all kinds of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Send for Catalogue of Pianos and Organs. Correspondence solicited. Address

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COOK, GUNBY & CO.,

(GEO. W. D. COOK. WM. F. GUNBY. F. S. STEWART.)

CONTRACTORS FOR BUILDING,
And Proprietors

Atlanta Steam Planing Mills.

PREMIUM FOR WHITE PINE WORK AT GEORGIA STATE FAIR, 1874.

☞SEND FOR PRICE LIST.☜

WHITE PINE & HARD WOOD DOORS, SASHES,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, Brackets, &c., &c.
No. 33 Foundry Street, on Western and Atlanta Railroad.
ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA.

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HORSTMANN. BROTHERS & CO.,
FIFTH AND CHERRY STS., PHILADELPHIA.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
Military, Regalia, Church and Theatrical Goods.
VOLUNTEER COMPANIES AND REGIMENTS,
SUPPLIED WITH ALL ARTICLES NEEDED FOR THEIR EQUIPMENT.
☞Mail orders and inquiries shall have prompt attention.

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GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.

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BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK BOSTON

AND ALL THE NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING CITIES.

Three Times a Week from New York

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS,

Elegant State-Room Accommodations.

SEA VOYAGE TEN TO TWELVE HOURS SHORTER via CHARLESTON.

The South Carolina Railroad Co.,

and connecting roads West, in alliance with the fleet of thirteen first-classte amships to the above ports, invite attention to the quick time and regular dispatch afforded to the business public in the Cotton States at the

Port of Charleston.

ffering facilities of railroad and sea transportation for freight and passengers not excelled in excellence and capacity at any other port. The following splendid Ocean steamers are regularly on the line:

TO NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN	M. S. Woodhull, Commander
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Iron Steamships

SHLAND	Alex. Hunter, Commanders.
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WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent, Charleston, S. C.

TOTAL CAPACITY, 40,000 BALES MONTHLY

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FALCON	Hainie, Commander
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SAILING DAYS—EVERY FIFTH DAY.
PAUL C. TRENHOLM, Agent, Charleston, S. C.

TO BOSTON.

Steamship MERCEDITA and FLAG sails every Saturday.
JAS. ADGER & CO., Agents, Charleston, S. C

Through Bills of Lading and Through Tickets

can be had at the principal railroad offices in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi. State rooms may be secured in advance, without extra charge, by addressing Agents of Steamships in Charleston, at whose offices, in all cases, the railroad tickets should be exchanged and berths assigned. The through tickets by this route include transfers, meals and state room while on shipboard.

The South Carolina Railroad

GEORGIA RAILROAD,

and their connecting lines have largely increased their facilities for the rapid movement of freight and passengers between the Northern cities and the South and West. First class eating saloon at Branchville. On the Georgia and South Carolina Railroads first class sleeping cars. Freight promptly transferred from steamer to day and night trains of the South Carolina Railroad. Close connection made with other roads, delivering freight at distant points with great promptness. The managers will use every exertion to satisfy their patrons that the line *VIA CHARESTON* cannot be surpassed in dispatch and the safe delivery of goods.

Rates guaranteed as low as those of competing lines. Marine insurance one-half of cent.

For further information apply to J. J. GRIFFIN, Western Agent, Atlanta, Ga.; B. D. HASELL, General Agent, P. O. Box 4979, Office 317 Broadway, N. Y.; S. S. PICKENS General Passenger and Ticket Agent, South Carolina Railroad, or J. M. SELKIRK, Superintendent Great Southern Freight and Passenger Line, Charleston, S. C.

oct22— july4—deodtf

HARDWARE AND CARRIAGE MATERIAL.

HARDWARE

Wholesale and Retail.

M'NAUGHT & SCRUTCHIN,

86 and 88 WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Etc.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK IN THE SOUTH.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS' WOOD WORK,
AXLES, BOXES, THIMBLE-SKEINS, Etc.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE
HORSE AND MULE SHOES OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF DuPONT'S CELEBRATED
RIFLE AND BLASTING POWDER.
oct18-dtf

PACIFIC GUANO.

ADAIR & BROTHERS.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY!

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000!

Soluble Pacific Guano,

AND

COMPOUND ACID PHOSPHATE,

For Composting with Cotton Seed.

THE SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO is now so well known for its remarkable effects as an agency for increasing the products of labor as not to require especial commendation from us. Its use, for Ten Years past, has established its character for Reliable Excellence. The large, Fixed Capital invested by the Company in this trade, affords the surest guarantee of the continued excellence of Guano.

CASH PRICES;

Per ton 2,000 lbs. Soluble Pacific Guano,	$50 00
Per ton 2,000 lbs. Acid Phosphate,	38 00

TIME PRICES;

Without Interest, and option of paying in Liverpool Middling Cotton, delivered at nearest Railroad Depot, at Fifteen Cents per pound:

Per ton 2,000 lbs. Soluble Pacific Guano,	$60 00
Per ton 2,000 lbs. Acid Phosphate,	45 00

☞Orders received and information furnished on application to us or our agents at various Local Markets.

As we have the advantoge of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents,
jan3—d3m PACIFIC GUANO, Atlanta, Ga.

COMPOST FERTILIZER.

Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime

FOR COMPOSTING WITH COTTON SEED.

THIS article is manufactured by the PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY, at Charleston, S. C., expressly for Composting with Cotton Seed, and has proved a most valuable and economical fertilizer. Directions for compostiug will be furnished by the undersigned. This article should be procured early, and the compost made in time to allow seed ample time to decompose. For Prices and terms, apply to

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents,
JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents. ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
dec10—d3mo

CHESAPEAKE GUANO.

CHESAPEAKE GUANO

The general testimony of our patrons who have bought and used the Chesapeake Guano the past season is

VERY FAVORABLE,

and its reputation as a first-class Fertilizer has been fully sustained. We will be able, in a few days to supply the demand, with a fresh article, in fine condition, and will guarantee the composition and quality the same as heretofore sold by us.

The Best Evidence

we have to offer of its merits is the test in the soil made by the long list of certificates we have for distribution of those who have used it the past season, as well as for several years past. Please send in your orders to us or our various Local Agents in Middle and North Georgia.

For terms, circulars, &c., please apply to us, or our agents.

As we have the advantoge of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents,
jan14—d3m Atlanta, Georgia.

ZELL'S AMMONIATED BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

Zell's Ammoniated Bone
SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

☞We again offer to the Planters of Georgia the above celebrated Fertilizer, which comes into the market this season fresh and in good order, and guaranteed to be the same in composition and quality as heretofore sold. As an evidence of the

Superior Merit and Intrinsic Value

of this Super-Phosphate, we would refer to those who have used it in this section for the past five or six years, as well as the increased demand it has attained from year to year. The general report fully sustains its reputation. Terms same as last year, with the option to the planter to pay first November next, in middling cotton at 15 cents per pound.

Please apply to our various local agents for circulars of testimonials, or to us.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents,
jan14—d3m Atlanta, Ga.

WESTERN PRODUCE.

In addition to the above Standard well-known Fertilizers, we offer to the trade

WESTERN PRODUCE!

(BY WHOLESALE ONLY,)

Corn, Seed Oats, Hay, Flour,

MEAL, BULK MEATS, LARD, AND

PROVISIONS GENERALLY.

Dealers will consult their own interest by calling on us, or sending their orders.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

Respectfully,

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

jan14—d3m